

CHAPTER 5

Analysis Guide



The Division of Reproductive Health (DRH) at CDC created the Analysis Guide which is composed of the Key Indicator List and Analysis Tables. These will guide Toolkit users in looking across all topic areas to identify and prioritize the most critical needs among their population of interest.

DRH can provide technical assistance by generating the following key indicator list and analysis tables using your clean dataset. (See contact information for technical assistance in the Chapter 1, Introduction.) However, if you have the capability of conducting the analysis yourself in SAS, DRH can send you the appropriate SAS programs to generate the analysis. Please note that the data will need to be weighted to account for the number of eligible women per selected household so that it represents all women of reproductive age in the population. Use the number of eligible women in the household (variable: TOT_WRA), as recorded on the Locator Form, as the analysis weight. Standard statistical packages such as SAS, SPSS, SUDAAN, and STATA all incorporate the use of weights in the analysis of data.

With the provided programming and sampling instructions described in Chapter 3, you will only be able to calculate point estimates and not confidence intervals. This means that the data are descriptive, and they identify what proportion of women within the target population represent a specific outcome. For example, the data analysis will determine what proportion of women are currently pregnant or are currently using a modern contraceptive method to prevent pregnancy. Although confidence intervals will not be calculated, a random sample of 400 respondents typically will provide point estimates within $\pm 5\%$ of the true population prevalence, with 95% confidence.

The data gathered through the Toolkit questionnaire do not allow determination of whether differences between groups, such as ethnic group or age groups, are statistically significant. The data will describe women with an outcome by specific characteristics. For example, Table SM-13 provides the proportion of women who had a live or still birth in the last two years and received antenatal care from a trained provider by age, relationship status, ability to read, and displace-

ment status. Software packages with complex sample survey capabilities (e.g., SUDAAN) can test for differences between groups, but this level of analysis is outside the scope of the Toolkit.

Toolkit data can be used to describe the population of interest, identify reproductive health needs, identify gaps in services, and provide percentages of the population who have experienced specific health outcomes. The data can then be used to advocate and solicit funding to improve programs and services and evaluate current programs and services.

Key Indicator List

The Key Indicator List provides a general overview/summary of the most important data from each section of the questionnaire. Reading across the columns, the list provides the name of the indicator, definition, how the indicator is calculated from the questionnaire, value (which will be transcribed after the analysis), and rationale/suggestions for data use. Related tables found in the Analysis Tables section are also identified. The information from this list can be used to develop reports for administrators and policy-makers.

Refer to Chapter 6, Suggestions for Data Use, for more detail on how to use the key indicator list.

Key Indicator List

NOTE: FOR EACH INDICATOR, EXCLUDE NO RESPONSE FROM THE ANALYSIS					
Indicator	Definition	Construction using questionnaire	Value	Rationale/ Data use	Related tables
SAFE MOTHERHOOD					
SM-a) Pregnancies in last two years	Proportion of women who had one or more pregnancies in the last two years among all women of reproductive age	Numerator: Pregnancies = $Q217 \geq 1$ <i>Women who had a pregnancy in the last two years</i> Denominator: Total surveyed		This provides an estimate of how many women are recently pregnant in your population. Reviewing table SM-1 will detail the types of pregnancy outcomes.	SM-1
SM-b) Knowledge of danger signs of pregnancy complications	Proportion of women who know at least two danger signs of pregnancy complications among all women of reproductive age	Numerator: $Q201 = 1$ (mentioned) for at least two danger signs <i>Danger signs of pregnancy</i> Denominator: Total surveyed		Knowledge of danger signs of pregnancy complications can help facilitate access to appropriate care. Actions could focus on increasing knowledge to prevent maternal and infant deaths.	SM-2,3
SM-c) Currently pregnant	Proportion of women who are currently pregnant among all women of reproductive age	Numerator: $Q203 = 1$ (yes) <i>Currently pregnant</i> Denominator: Total surveyed		This measures the proportion of women who are in need of antenatal care services, enabling administrators to assess whether current services are sufficient.	SM-4,5
SM-d) Antenatal care for currently pregnant women	Proportion of currently pregnant women receiving antenatal care by a trained provider	Numerator: $Q205 = 1$ (Yes) <i>Seen anyone for antenatal care</i> AND $Q206 = 1$ (Doctor or Nurse/midwife = 1) <i>Trained antenatal care provider</i> Denominator: $Q203 = 1$ (yes) <i>Currently pregnant women</i>		This identifies currently pregnant women who are receiving antenatal care. Not receiving adequate ANC may put women and infants at risk. Actions could focus on promoting antenatal care by a trained provider for all pregnant women.	SM-6, 7, 8, 9, 10
SM-e) Receipt of minimum antenatal care visits during most recent pregnancy in last 2 years	Proportion of women who received minimum antenatal care visits (at least 3) by a trained provider among women whose most recent pregnancy ended in a live birth or stillbirth in the last two years	Numerator: $Q218 = 1$ (Yes) <i>Seen anyone for antenatal care</i> AND $Q219 = 1$ (mentioned) for Doctor or nurse/midwife <i>Trained antenatal care provider</i> AND $Q220 = 3$ OR 4 (3 or more times) <i>Minimum antenatal care visits</i> Denominator: $Q217A = 1$ or 2 or 3 or 4 <i>Women whose most recent pregnancy ended in a live birth or stillbirth in the last two years</i>		This measures whether women who gave birth in the last two years received minimum antenatal visits by a trained provider. At least three visits are recommended. This indicates local antenatal care practices that can put women and infants at risk.	SM-11, 12, 13, 14, 15

Indicator	Definition	Construction using questionnaire	Value	Rationale/ Data use	Related tables
SAFE MOTHERHOOD <i>(continued)</i>					
SM-f) Help-seeking behavior for pregnancy complications	Proportion of women who sought help at a health facility among those who reported pregnancy complications before labor or delivery with their most recent pregnancy that ended in a live birth or stillbirth in the last two years	Numerator: Q224= 1 (yes) <i>Sought help</i> AND Q225= 2 or 3 (Health center or hospital) <i>Health facility</i> Denominator: Q222= (yes) <i>Had complications during pregnancy</i>		This identifies what proportion of women did not seek help for pregnancy complications. Cultural norms of not seeking care, lack of access, or women's perception of clinical services may exist. Reviewing knowledge of danger signs of pregnancy complications may provide information on whether lack of knowledge is a barrier. Actions could focus on promoting help-seeking behaviors when complications arise.	SM-16, 17, 18
SM-g) Delivery care	Proportion of women whose delivery was attended by a trained health care provider at a health facility among women whose most recent pregnancy ended in a live birth or stillbirth in the last two years	Numerator: Q227= 1 (Yes) <i>Someone helped with the delivery</i> AND Q226= 2 or 3 (Health center/clinic/ hospital) <i>Health facility</i> AND Q228 = 3 (Midwife, nurse, or doctor) <i>Trained health care provider</i> Denominator: Q217A= 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 <i>Women whose most recent pregnancy ended in a live birth or stillbirth in the last two years</i>		This indicates highest degree of safety for women and infants during delivery. Actions could focus on promoting quality delivery care of all women of reproductive age.	SM-19, 20, 21, 22
SM-h) Postpartum care	Proportion of women who received at least one postpartum care visit within six weeks after delivery among women whose most recent pregnancy ended in a live birth or stillbirth in the last two years	Numerator: Q231= 1 or 2 or 3 <i>Received postpartum visit</i> Denominator: Q217A= 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 <i>Women whose most recent pregnancy ended in a live birth or stillbirth in the last two years</i>		This identifies whether women are likely to receive or go for postpartum visits. Actions could focus on connecting currently pregnant women to postpartum care and promote care of infants.	SM-23, 24, 25
SM-i) Help-seeking behavior for postpartum complications	Proportion of women who sought help at a health facility among women who had postpartum complications after their most recent pregnancy ending in a live birth or stillbirth in the last two years	Numerator: Q235= 1 (yes) <i>Sought help</i> AND Q236= 2 or 3 (Health center or hospital) <i>Health facility</i> Denominator: Q233= 1 (yes) <i>Had complications</i>		This indicates women not seeking help for postpartum complications. Cultural norms of not seeking care, lack of access, or women's perception of clinical services may exist. Actions could focus on strategies to promote help-seeking behaviors when complications arise.	SM-26, 27, 28

Indicator	Definition	Construction using questionnaire	Value	Rationale/ Data use	Related tables
FAMILY PLANNING					
FP-a) Ever heard of modern family planning methods	Proportion of women who have ever heard of at least one modern family planning method among all women of reproductive age	Numerator: Q300 = 1 for method A or B or C or D or E or F or G or H <i>Ever heard of any modern methods</i> Denominator: <i>Total surveyed</i>		Knowledge of modern family planning methods can help facilitate use of methods. Actions could focus on education strategies to promote modern methods.	FP-1, 2, 3, 4
FP-b) Ever used modern family planning methods	Proportion of women who have ever used at least one modern family planning method among all women of reproductive age	Numerator: Q302 = 1 for method A or B or C or D or E or F or G or H <i>Ever used any modern methods</i> Denominator: <i>Total surveyed</i>		This measures the acceptance of modern family planning methods in the population.	FP-2, 4
FP-c) Modern contraceptive prevalence rate	Proportion of women using any modern family planning method among all women of reproductive age	Numerator: Q309 = 1 (yes) <i>Currently using any method</i> AND Q312 = 1 (mentioned) for Pill, IUD, condom, implants, injectables, emergency hormonal contraception, tubal ligation, OR vasectomy <i>Any modern method</i> Denominator: <i>Total surveyed</i>		This measures the percentage of women who are using modern family planning methods, and it can inform logistics for family planning services.	FP-5, 6, 7
FP-d) Barriers to family planning	Proportion of women reporting at least one barrier to family planning (except for fertility-related reasons) among women not currently using a method	Numerator: Q310 = 1 (mentioned) for any; exclude fertility-related reasons (wants more children now, not having sex/infrequent sex, unable/difficult get pregnant, postpartum, breastfeeding) <i>Barrier to family planning except fertility-related reasons</i> Denominator: Q309 = 2 (no) <i>Women not currently using family planning method</i>		This indicates women who are not currently using a family planning method. The related tables group barriers by fertility-related, opposition to use, lack of knowledge, method-related, and lack of access. Actions could target the predominant type of barrier to promote family planning.	FP-8, 9

Indicator	Definition	Construction using questionnaire	Value	Rationale/ Data use	Related tables
FAMILY PLANNING (continued)					
FP-e) Unmet need for family planning	Proportion of women currently not using a method and not wanting to have a baby who are at risk for pregnancy (not using a method, not currently pregnant or postpartum, fecund, sexually active in the last 30 days, and do not want a baby in the immediate future) among all women of reproductive age	Numerator: Q309 = 2 (no) <i>Currently not using a method</i> AND Q203 = 2 (Not pregnant) OR Q310 = postpartum = 2 (postpartum recent 30 days) <i>Not currently pregnant or postpartum</i> AND Q307 = 1 (yes) <i>Fecund (able to get pregnant)</i> AND Q502 = 1 (yes) <i>Sexually active in last 30 days</i> AND Q306 = 2, 3, or 4 OR Q305 = 2 <i>Want pregnancy later or want no more</i> Denominator: <i>Total surveyed</i>		This indicator provides information on the current need for family planning among women at risk for pregnancy who desire to limit or space future births but who are not using a method (refer to Diagram 5 in Analysis Tables). These women have an “unmet need” for family planning and can be targeted for programming efforts. Reviewing modern contraceptive prevalence rate and unmet need can provide information about the overall need for family planning. Actions could enhance strategies to promote family planning.	FP-10
FP-f) Future intent to use a method in the next 12 months	Proportion of women who intend to use a family planning method in the next 12 months among women who are currently not using a method	Numerator: Q314 = 1 (yes) <i>Intend to use a method to delay or avoid pregnancy</i> Denominator: Q309 = 2 (no) <i>Women not using family planning method</i>		This indicates women who intend to use family planning in the next 12 months and who are currently not using family planning. This could help inform need for family planning supplies and services.	FP-11, 12, 13, 14
SEXUAL HISTORY/SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STIs)					
STI-a) Condom use at last higher risk sex	Proportion of women who did not use a condom at last intercourse with a casual partner among women who had sex with a casual partner in the last 12 months	Numerator: Q505 = 2 (no) <i>Did not use condom at last sex with casual partner</i> Denominator: Q504 ≥ 1 <i>Sex with casual partner in last 12 months</i>		This indicates women who are at high risk of STIs. Actions could focus on strategies to reduce high-risk sex by abstaining from sex, being mutually faithful, and consistently using condoms (ABCs).	STI-1, 2, 3
STI-b) Knowledge of selected STI-associated symptoms	Proportion of women who know at least one of three selected STI-associated symptoms that can be found in women among all women of reproductive age	Numerator: Q602 = 1 (mentioned) for “green or curd-like vaginal discharge” or “foul smelling discharge” or “genital ulcers/sores” <i>STI-associated symptoms in women</i> Denominator: <i>Total surveyed</i> (Note: For those women who never heard of STIs (Q601 = 2 or 9), then Q602 for those respondents should be coded as “no” or “2” for numerator in the analysis.)		Unusual genital discharge and genital ulcers or sores are indicative of STIs based on WHO’s syndromic management of STIs. ⁷ Knowledge of selected STI-associated symptoms can facilitate treatment for proper care. Actions could focus on education strategies to improve knowledge of STI symptoms.	STI-4, 5

Indicator	Definition	Construction using questionnaire	Value	Rationale/ Data use	Related tables
SEXUAL HISTORY/SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STIs) (continued)					
STI-c) Selected STI-associated symptoms in the last 12 months	Proportion of women who have had unusual genital discharge and/or genital ulcers or sores in the last 12 months among all women of reproductive age	Numerator: Q603= 1 (yes) <i>Had unusual discharge</i> OR Q604= 1 (yes) <i>Had genital ulcers/sores</i> Denominator: <i>Total surveyed</i>		This measures the prevalence of STI-associated symptoms of women in the last 12 months. Indicates a need for STI programs/services.	STI-6, 7
STI-d) Help-seeking behaviors for treating selected STI-associated symptoms	Proportion of women who reported selected STI-associated symptoms in the last 12 months and went to a health facility for treatment	Numerator: Q605= 1 (yes) <i>Sought treatment</i> AND Q606= 1, 2, OR 3 (health center, hospital) <i>Where sought treatment</i> Denominator: Q603= 1 <i>Had unusual genital discharge</i> OR Q604= 1 <i>Had genital ulcers/sores</i>		This indicates women not seeking treatment for selected STI-associated symptoms. Cultural norms of not seeking care, lack of access, or women's perception of clinical services may exist. Reviewing knowledge of selected STI-associated symptoms and barriers to treatment can provide more information on this indicator. Actions could focus on promoting help-seeking behaviors when experiencing STI-associated symptoms.	STI-8, 9, 10
HIV/AIDS					
HIV-a) Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	Proportion of women who identify two major ways of preventing HIV sexual transmission: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using condoms Limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner AND who reject the two most common misconceptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mosquitoes transmit HIV Sharing food with an infected person transmits HIV AND who know that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A healthy looking person can have HIV among all women of reproductive age	Numerator: Q703= 1 (yes) <i>Know condoms prevent HIV</i> AND Q702= 1 (yes) <i>Know sex with only 1 faithful, uninfected partner prevents HIV</i> AND Q705= 2 (no) <i>Do not think mosquitoes transmit HIV</i> AND Q709= 2 (no) <i>Do not think sharing food transmits HIV</i> AND Q710= 1 (yes) <i>Knows healthy looking person can have HIV</i> Denominator: <i>Total surveyed</i> (Note: For those women who never heard of HIV/AIDS (Q701=2 or 9), then the indicator should be coded as "no" or "2" for numerator in the analysis.)		This measures the comprehensive correct knowledge about HIV/AIDS. This is a composite indicator constructed from 5 prompted knowledge and misconceptions questions. The person must respond correctly to all 5 questions. Actions could target strategies to educate the population on correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission and inform/guide voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) programs.	HIV-1, 2, 3

Indicator	Definition	Construction using questionnaire	Value	Rationale/ Data use	Related tables
HIV/AIDS (continued)					
HIV-b) Comprehensive correct knowledge of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV/AIDS	Proportion of women who know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy or delivery, and through breastfeeding among all women of reproductive age	Numerator: Q711 = 1 (yes) <i>Transmit during pregnancy and delivery</i> AND Q712 = 1 (yes) <i>Transmit through breastfeeding</i> Denominator: <i>Total surveyed</i> (Note: For those people who never heard of HIV/AIDS (Q701 = 2 or 9), then the indicator should be coded as "no" or "2" for numerator in the analysis.)		This measures the knowledge of modes of MTCT. Knowledge of how HIV can be transmitted from mother to child is likely to affect help-seeking and breastfeeding behaviors. Actions could focus on strategies to educate the population on correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission. This indicator could also inform/guide MTCT programs.	HIV-4, 5
HIV-c) Accepting attitudes of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWH/A)	Proportion of women who have accepting attitudes of PLWH/A among women who have ever heard of HIV/AIDS	Numerator: Q713 = 2 (no) <i>Do not believe HIV positive status of family member should be kept secret</i> AND Q714 = 1 (yes) <i>Willing to care for HIV positive family member in home</i> AND Q715 = 1 (yes) <i>Believes HIV positive teacher should be allowed to continue teaching</i> AND Q716 = 1 (yes) <i>Would buy fresh vegetables from HIV positive person</i> Denominator: Q701 = 1 (yes) <i>Have heard of HIV</i>		This measures women's attitudes towards PLWH/A and attempts to capture different dimensions of the social phenomenon of HIV positive status. Stigmatization surrounding HIV/AIDS is a major obstacle to many of the programs aiming to prevent further spread of HIV and mitigate AIDS impact. Actions could focus on promoting positive attitudes towards PLWH/A.	HIV-6, 7
HIV-d) Perceived risk of getting HIV/AIDS	Proportion of women who believe they are at moderate to high risk of getting HIV/AIDS among women who have ever heard of HIV/AIDS	Numerator: Q718 = 1 or 2 <i>Moderate to high risk for HIV</i> Denominator: Q701 = 1 (yes) <i>All women who have heard of HIV</i>		This identifies women who perceive they are at moderate to high risk for getting HIV. Actions could target this group for HIV/AIDS prevention and VCT and MTCT services.	HIV-8
HIV-e) Received HIV test results in the last 12 months	Proportion of women who received their HIV test results among women who were tested for HIV in the last 12 months	Numerator: Q730 = 1 (yes) <i>Received results</i> Denominator: Q726 = 1 (yes) <i>Had HIV test less than 1 year ago</i>		This measures the prevalence of women who have recently had an HIV test and found out the results. Knowledge of status often leads to safer sex practices and greater sensitivity to persons living with HIV/AIDS. Actions could focus on promoting VCT and MTCT services.	HIV-9, 10, 11

Indicator	Definition	Construction using questionnaire	Value	Rationale/ Data use	Related tables
HIV/AIDS (continued)					
HIV-f) Would have an HIV test in the future	Proportion of women who would go for an HIV test in the future among women who have ever heard of HIV/AIDS	Numerator: Q731 = 1 (yes) <i>Go for test in the future</i> Denominator: Q701 = 1 (yes) <i>Have heard of HIV</i>		This measures a desire for future HIV testing and can inform planning for programs and supplies.	HIV-12, 13, 14, 15
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV)					
GBV-a) Outsider physical violence during conflict	Proportion of women who have experienced physical violence by someone outside of their family during the conflict among all women of reproductive age	Numerator: Q801 A-D = 1 (yes) <i>Women experiencing physical violence during conflict</i> Denominator: <i>Total surveyed</i>		This measures the extent of physical violence by people outside of the family during the conflict and indicates need for response to GBV that may include services to meet physical and psychological needs.	GBV-1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 31
GBV-b) Outsider physical violence post-conflict	Proportion of women who have experienced physical violence by someone outside of their family post-conflict among all women of reproductive age	Numerator: Q805 A-D = 1 (yes) <i>Women experiencing physical violence post-conflict</i> Denominator: <i>Total surveyed</i>		This measures the extent of physical violence by people outside of the family post-conflict and indicates need for response to GBV that may include services to meet physical and psychological needs.	GBV-1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 12, 31
GBV-c) Outsider sexual violence during conflict	Proportion of women who have experienced sexual violence by someone outside of their family during the conflict among all women of reproductive age	Numerator: Q801 E-H = 1 (yes) <i>Women experiencing sexual violence during conflict</i> Denominator: <i>Total surveyed</i>		This measures the extent of sexual violence by people outside of the family during the conflict and indicates need for response to GBV that may include services to meet physical and psychological needs.	GBV-1, 3, 5, 8, 11, 12, 31
GBV-d) Outsider sexual violence post-conflict	Proportion of women who have experienced sexual violence by someone outside of their family post-conflict among all women of reproductive age	Numerator: Q805 E-H = 1 (yes) <i>Women experiencing sexual violence post-conflict</i> Denominator: <i>Total surveyed</i>		This measures the extent of sexual violence by people outside of the family post-conflict and indicates need for response to GBV that may include services to meet physical and psychological needs.	GBV-1, 3, 5, 9, 11, 12, 31
GBV-e) Reporting outsider violence	Proportion of women who told an authority about any incident of outsider violence among women who experienced outsider violence. Authority persons include doctor/provider, police, military, and NGO worker.	Numerator: Q812 C, D, E any = 1 (yes) <i>Women who told an authority about any incidence of outsider violence</i> Denominator: Q801 any = 1 or Q805 any = 1 <i>Women who experienced outsider violence during and post-conflict</i>		This indicates whether women are reporting violence to an authority. Actions could focus on encouraging women to report violence to an authority when experiencing outsider violence.	GBV-13, 14, 15, 16, 17

Indicator	Definition	Construction using questionnaire	Value	Rationale/ Data use	Related tables
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (continued)					
GBV-f) Intimate partner violence (IPV) ever	Proportion of women who have ever experienced IPV by a current or previous partner among ever-partnered women	Numerator: Q815 A-D any=1 (yes) <i>Women experiencing IPV</i> Denominator: Q401=1 (yes) <i>Ever-partnered women</i>		This measures the prevalence of intimate partner violence and indicates need for response to IPV that may include services to meet physical and psychological needs.	GBV-18, 21, 30, 31
GBV-g) IPV in past year	Proportion of women who have experienced IPV in the past year among currently partnered women	Numerator: Q816 A-D =2, 3 or 4 <i>Women experiencing IPV in past year</i> Denominator: Q815 A-D any =1 (yes) <i>Ever-partnered women who ever experienced IPV</i> AND Q407=1 (yes) <i>Partnered in last 12 months</i>		This measures the prevalence of intimate partner violence in the past year. It indicates the current need for immediate response to IPV that may include services to meet physical and psychological needs and legal and protective services.	GBV-19, 20, 27, 31
GBV-h) Reporting IPV	Proportion of women who told an authority about any incident of IPV among women who ever experienced IPV. Authority persons include doctor/provider, police, military, and NGO worker.	Numerator: Q820 C, D, E any=1 (yes) <i>Women who told an authority about any incidence of intimate partner violence</i> Denominator: Q815 A-E any=1 <i>Women who experienced IPV ever</i>		This indicates whether women are reporting violence to an authority. Actions could focus on encouraging women to report violence to an authority when experiencing IPV.	GBV-22, 23, 24, 25, 26
GBV-i) Physical violence by family members in past year	Proportion of women who have experienced physical violence by family members in the past year among all women of reproductive age	Numerator: Q823=1 (yes) <i>Women experiencing physical violence by family members in past year</i> Denominator: <i>Total surveyed</i>		This measures the prevalence of physical violence by family members in the past year and indicates need for response to family violence that may include services to meet physical and psychological needs and legal and protective services.	GBV-28, 29
FEMALE GENITAL CUTTING (FGC)					
FGC-a) Prevalence of FGC	Proportion of women who have ever had their genitals cut among all women of reproductive age	Numerator: Q902 = 1 (yes) <i>Women who ever had their genitals cut</i> Denominator: <i>Total surveyed</i> (Note: For those women who never heard of FGC (Q901=2 or 9), then the indicator should be coded as “no” or “2” for numerator in the analysis)		This indicates the prevalence of FGC among respondents.	FGC-1, 2

Indicator	Definition	Construction using questionnaire	Value	Rationale/ Data use	Related tables
FEMALE GENITAL CUTTING (FGC) (continued)					
FGC-b) Prevalence of FGC among youngest daughter that occurred in current setting	Proportion of youngest daughters who have ever had their genitals cut and cutting was done in their current location among women who have at least one daughter and have heard of FGC	Numerator: Q907 = 1 (yes) Youngest daughter who ever had their genitals cut AND Q912 = 1 (current location) Cutting took place in current location Denominator: Q905 = > 1 Women who have > 1 daughter(s)		This indicates the prevalence of current FGC practice. Differences in proportion in FGC among respondents and youngest daughters may indicate changes in practice.	FGC-3, 4
FGC-c) Future intent of FGC	Proportion of women who intend to have youngest daughter's genitals cut in the future among women who have at least one daughter and have heard of FGC	Numerator: Q908 = 1 (yes) Women who intend to circumcise their youngest daughter in the future Denominator: Q905 = > 1 Women who have > 1 daughter(s)		This measures the future intent of FGC among youngest daughters. Actions could include education on the complications of FGC and awareness-building among those who provide female circumcision services.	FGC-5, 6, 7, 8, 9
FGC-d) Favorable to the continuation of FGC	Proportion of women who think the practice should continue among women who have ever heard of FGC	Numerator: Q917 = 1 (continued) Women who think the practice should be continued Denominator: Q901 = 1 (yes) Women who have ever heard of FGC		This indicates the acceptance of the FGC practice. Actions could promote education strategies on the complications of FGC.	FGC-9
EMOTIONAL HEALTH					
EH-a) Emotional distress as measured by the Self Report Questionnaire-20 (SRQ-20) score.	Mean SRQ-20 score of all women of reproductive age	Numerator: Q1001A-T = 1 (yes) Denominator: <i>Total surveyed</i>		SRQ-20 was developed by WHO as a screening tool for emotional distress. ⁸ The score ranges from 0-20, with 0 being low and 20 being high for emotional distress. Mean scores can be compared with country of origin or residence if they have also completed the SRQ-20. Actions could focus on promoting mental health services.	EH-1, 3
EH-b) Suicidal thoughts in the past 4 weeks	Proportion of women who have had thoughts of ending their life in the past 4 weeks among all women of reproductive age	Numerator: Q1001Q = 1 (yes) <i>Had suicidal thoughts</i> Denominator: <i>Total surveyed</i>		This measures suicidal thoughts in the past 4 weeks. Immediate actions could focus on active screening and on promoting mental health services.	EH-2

Analysis Tables

The Analysis Tables provide more detail than the Key Indicator List and organize the data by various subgroups (e.g., age groups, relationship status, ability to read). By looking at the data in this way, you may be able to see what groups are in greater need for services and how to tailor interventions to better reach those groups. The tables provide a percentage (%) and number (n) of respondents. The percentage is weighted by the number of women of reproductive age in the household and reflects the population of women of reproductive age. The number is the actual number of respondents in the survey. Refer to Chapter 6, Suggestions for Data Use, for more detailed information on how to use the Analysis Tables.

Background Characteristics

This section describes background characteristics of the women of reproductive age in your population. These data are descriptive and can be useful in describing your population when reporting findings and identifying particular groups at high risk of having poor reproductive health.

Characteristics

Table B-1: Demographic characteristics of women of reproductive age [country and year]. {N = total surveyed}

Characteristic	% women
Age (n=) Q105	
15-19	
20-24	
25-29	
30-34	
35-39	
40-44	
45-49	
Don't Know	
Religion (n=) Q106	
Religion 1	
Religion 2	
Religion 3	
Religion 4	
Other	
Ethnicity (n=) Q107	
Ethnic group 1	
Ethnic group 2	
Ethnic group 3	
Ethnic group 4	
Ethnic group 5	
Other	
Mixed Ethnicity	
Highest grade completed (n=) Q110	
None	
1-4	
5-8	
9-12	
>12	
Technical Vocational	
University or higher	

Table B-1 (continued)

Characteristic	% women
Ability to read (n=) Q111	
Read easily	
With difficulty	
Not at all	
Ability to write (n=) Q112	
Write easily	
With difficulty	
Not at all	
Respondent is head of household (n=) Q102	
Yes	
No	
Household size (n=) Q101	
1-2 people	
3-4 people	
> 5 people	
Displaced status (n=) Q113	
Not displaced (=1)	
Displaced (=2, 3, or 4)	
Length of displacement (n=) (Calculate as follows: [Year of survey] – Q115)	
< 1 year	
1-5 years	
> 5 years	
Don't Know	
Total lifetime pregnancies (n=) (Sum of Q209, Q211, Q213, 216)	
0	
1-2	
3-4	
4-5	
> 6	

Marriage and live-in partnerships**Table B-2: Age at first marriage or live-in with partner and current relationship status among ever-partnered women [country and year]. {N= Q401=1}**

Characteristic	% women
Age at first marriage or live-in with partner (n=) Q402	
< 14 years	
15-19 years	
20-24 years	
> 25 years	
Don't Know	
Mean age at first marriage or live-in with partner (n=) Q402	
Relationship status (n=) Q406	
Married, living together	
Married, not living together	
Not married, living with partner	
Not married, not living with partner	

Table B-3: Demographic characteristics of current or most recent partner among ever-partnered women [country and year]. {N= Q401=1}

Characteristic	% women
Highest grade completed (n=) Q404	
None	
1-4	
5-8	
9-12	
> 12	
Technical vocational	
University or higher	
Type of work of partner (n=) Q405	
Professional	
Semi-skilled	
Unskilled/manual	
Military/police	
Unemployed	
Other	

Table B-4: Husband has multiple wives and order among the wives among currently married women [country and year]. {N= Q406=1 OR 2}

Characteristic	% women
Husband has other wives (n=) Q408	
Yes	
No	
Respondent order among wives (n=) Q409	
First wife	
Second wife	
Third wife	
Fourth wife	

Sexual history: numbers and types of partners

Table B-5: Average age of sexual debut, sexual activity in the last 30 days, sexual activity with casual partners, and condom use among women of reproductive age [country and year]. {N= total surveyed}

Characteristic	% women
Average age of sexual debut, in years Q501	
Age at sexual debut (n=) Q501	
< 15 years	
15-19 years	
> 19 years	
Sexually active in last 30 days (n=) Q502	
Yes	
No	
Casual partners in past year (n=) Q504	
0 partners	
1-2 partners	
> 2 partners	
Average number of casual partners in past year Q504	

Safe Motherhood

This section assesses knowledge of danger signs during pregnancy, access to antenatal services, incidence of pregnancy-related complications, help-seeking behaviors during pregnancy, labor/delivery, and postpartum care, and pregnancy outcomes in the last two years. The data from this section will help determine the need to promote antenatal care, in order to reduce maternal complications and poor birth outcomes.

Pregnancy outcomes

Table SM-1: Pregnancy outcomes in the last 2 years [country and year]. {N= Total pregnancies, Q217>0}

Characteristic	% Pregnancies
Singleton Pregnancies (n=)	
Live birth	
Stillbirth	
Multiple Pregnancies (n=)	
Spontaneous abortion	
Induced abortion	
Ectopic pregnancy	

Knowledge of danger signs during pregnancy

Table SM-2: Knowledge of danger signs during pregnancy among women of reproductive age [country and year] (Q201).* {N= total surveyed}

Characteristic	% women
Feeling very weak or tired (anemia)	
Severe abdominal pain (pain in the belly)	
Bleeding from the vagina	
Fever	
Swelling of hands and face	
Headache	
Blurred vision	
Other	
Don't know	

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

Table SM-3: Demographic characteristics of women who have knowledge of danger signs during pregnancy [country and year] (Q201). {N= total surveyed}

Characteristic	0-1 sign known %	≥2 signs known %
Age (n=) Q105		
15-24		
25-34		
35-49		
Relationship status (n=) Q406		
Married, living together		
Married, not living together		
Not married, living with partner		
Not married, not living with partner		
Able to read (n=) Q111		
Read easily		
Read with difficulty or not at all		
Displaced status (n=) Q113		
Not displaced		
Displaced		
Length of displacement (n=) Q115		
< 1 year		
1-5 years		
> 5 years		
Ever pregnant (n=) Q202		
Yes		
No		
Currently pregnant (n=) Q203		
Yes		
No		

Table SM-4: Demographic characteristics of currently pregnant women [country and year]. {N= Q203=1}

Characteristic	% women
Total (N=)	
Age (n=) Q105	
15-24	
25-34	
35-49	
Relationship status (n=) Q406	
Married, living together	
Married, not living together	
Not married, living with partner	
Not married, not living with partner	
Able to read (n=) Q111	
Read easily	
Read with difficulty or not at all	
Displaced status (n=) Q113	
Not displaced	
Displaced	
Length of displacement (n=) Q115	
< 1 year	
1-5 years	
> 5 years	

Table SM-5: Trimester of currently pregnant women [country and year] (Q204). {N= Q203=1}

Characteristic	% women
First trimester (0-3 months)	
Second trimester (4-6 months)	
Third trimester (>6 months)	
Don't know	

Antenatal care for currently pregnant women

Table SM-6: Antenatal care (ANC) provider among currently pregnant women who sought ANC [country and year] (Q206).* {N= Q203 = 1 AND Q205=1}

Characteristic	% women
Doctor	
Nurse/midwife	
Traditional birth attendant/community health worker	
Other	

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondents may give more than 1 response.

Table SM-7: Demographic characteristics of currently pregnant women by receipt of antenatal care (ANC) [country and year]. {N= Q203 = 1}

Characteristic	ANC by a trained provider % (Q206=doctor OR nurse/midwife)	ANC by an untrained provider or no ANC % (Q206=TBA/CHW OR Q205=2)
Total (N=)		
Age (n=) Q105		
15-24		
25-34		
35-49		
Relationship status (n=) Q406		
Married, living together		
Married, not living together		
Not married, living with partner		
Not married, not living with partner		
Able to read (n=) Q111		
Read easily		
Read with difficulty or not at all		
Displaced status (n=) Q113		
Not displaced		
Displaced		
Length of displacement (n=) Q115		
<1 year		
1-5 years		
> 5 years		

Table SM-8: Trimester of currently pregnant women who have NOT seen anyone for antenatal care [country and year] (Q204). {N = Q203=1 AND Q205=2}

Characteristic	% women
First trimester (0-3 months)	
Second trimester (4-6 months)	
Third trimester (>6 months)	
Don't know	

Table SM-9: Barriers to antenatal care among currently pregnant women who are NOT seeing someone for antenatal care [country and year] (Q207).*
{N = Q203=1 AND Q205=2}

Characteristic	% women
No healthcare provider available	
Could not afford	
Distance too far	
Lack of transportation	
Poor road conditions	
Husband/partner would not permit	
Afraid of doctor, nurse, etc.	
Have never used doctor, nurse before	
Not treated well previously	
Embarrassed or ashamed	
Other	

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

Diagram 1: Barriers to antenatal care for currently pregnant women

This diagram is used to categorize barriers to antenatal care: lack of access, opposition to care, and perception of care. Barriers are asked of all women who are not seeing anyone for ANC.

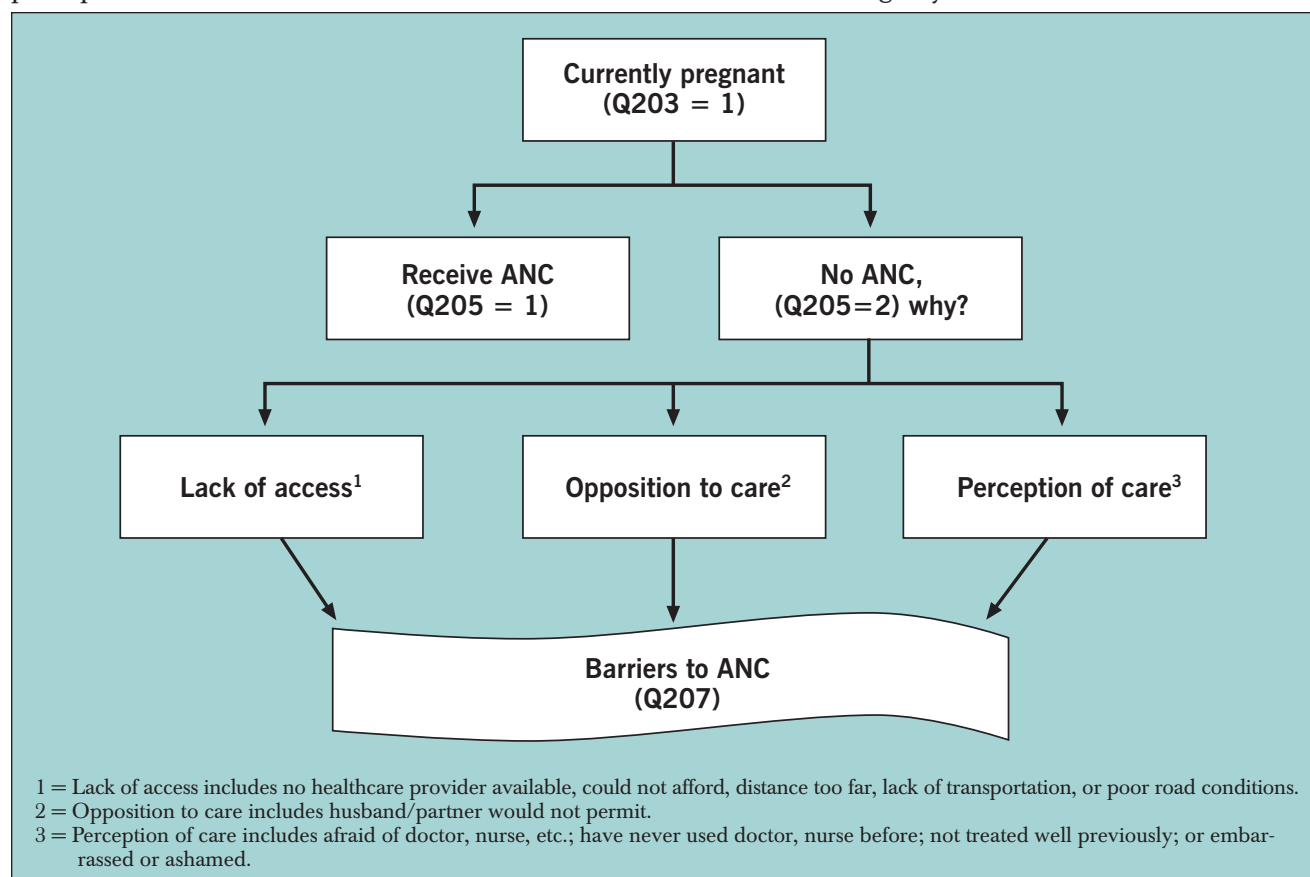


Table SM-10: Demographic characteristics of currently pregnant women who have not seen anyone for antenatal care by barriers reported [country and year] (Q207).* {N = Q203=1 AND Q205=2}

Characteristic	Any barrier %	Type of Barrier		
		Lack of access %	Opposition to care %	Perception of care %
Total (N=)				
Age (n=) Q105				
15-24				
25-34				
35-49				
Relationship status (n=) Q406				
Married, living together				
Married, not living together				
Not married, living with partner				
Not married, not living with partner				
Able to read (n=) Q111				
Read easily				
Read with difficulty or not at all				
Displaced status (n=) Q113				
Not displaced				
Displaced				
Length of displacement (n=) Q115				
< 1 year				
1-5 years				
> 5 years				

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

Antenatal care for women whose most recent pregnancy ended in a live birth or stillbirth in the last two years

Table SM-11: Type of provider of antenatal care (ANC) for women during their most recent pregnancy that ended in a live birth or stillbirth in the last two years [country and year] (Q219).*
{N= Q218 = 1}

Characteristic	% women
Doctor	
Nurse/midwife	
Traditional birth attendant/community health worker	
Other	

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

Table SM-12: Women who received antenatal care (ANC) during their most recent pregnancy that ended in a live birth or stillbirth in the last two years by number of visits [country and year] (Q220). {N= (Q218 = 1 AND (Q219= doctor OR nurse/ midwife OR TBA/CHW))}

Characteristic	% women
One time	
Two times	
Three times	
More than 3 times	

Table SM-13: Antenatal care (ANC) practices among women who sought ANC during their most recent pregnancy that ended in a live birth or stillbirth in the last two years by maternal characteristics (219). {N=218=1}

Characteristic	ANC by a trained provider and ≥3 visits % ((Q219 = doctor OR nurse/midwife) AND (Q220=3 or 4))	ANC by a trained provider and <3 visits OR ANC with untrained provider OR no ANC % ((Q219 = doctor OR nurse/midwife) AND (Q220=1 or 2)) OR (Q219=TBA/CHW) OR (Q218=2)
Total (N=)		
Age (n=) Q105		
15-24		
25-34		
35-49		
Relationship status (n=) Q406		
Married, living together		
Married, not living together		
Not married, living with partner		
Not married, not living with partner		
Able to read (n=) Q111		
Read easily		
Read with difficulty or not at all		
Displaced status (n=) Q113		
Not displaced		
Displaced		
Length of displacement (n=) Q115		
<1 year		
1-5 years		
> 5 years		

Diagram 2: Barriers to antenatal care for women whose most recent pregnancy ended in a live birth or stillbirth

This diagram is used to categorize barriers to antenatal care: lack of access, opposition to care, and perception to care. Barriers are asked of all women who did not see anyone for ANC in their most recent pregnancy that ended in a live birth or stillbirth.

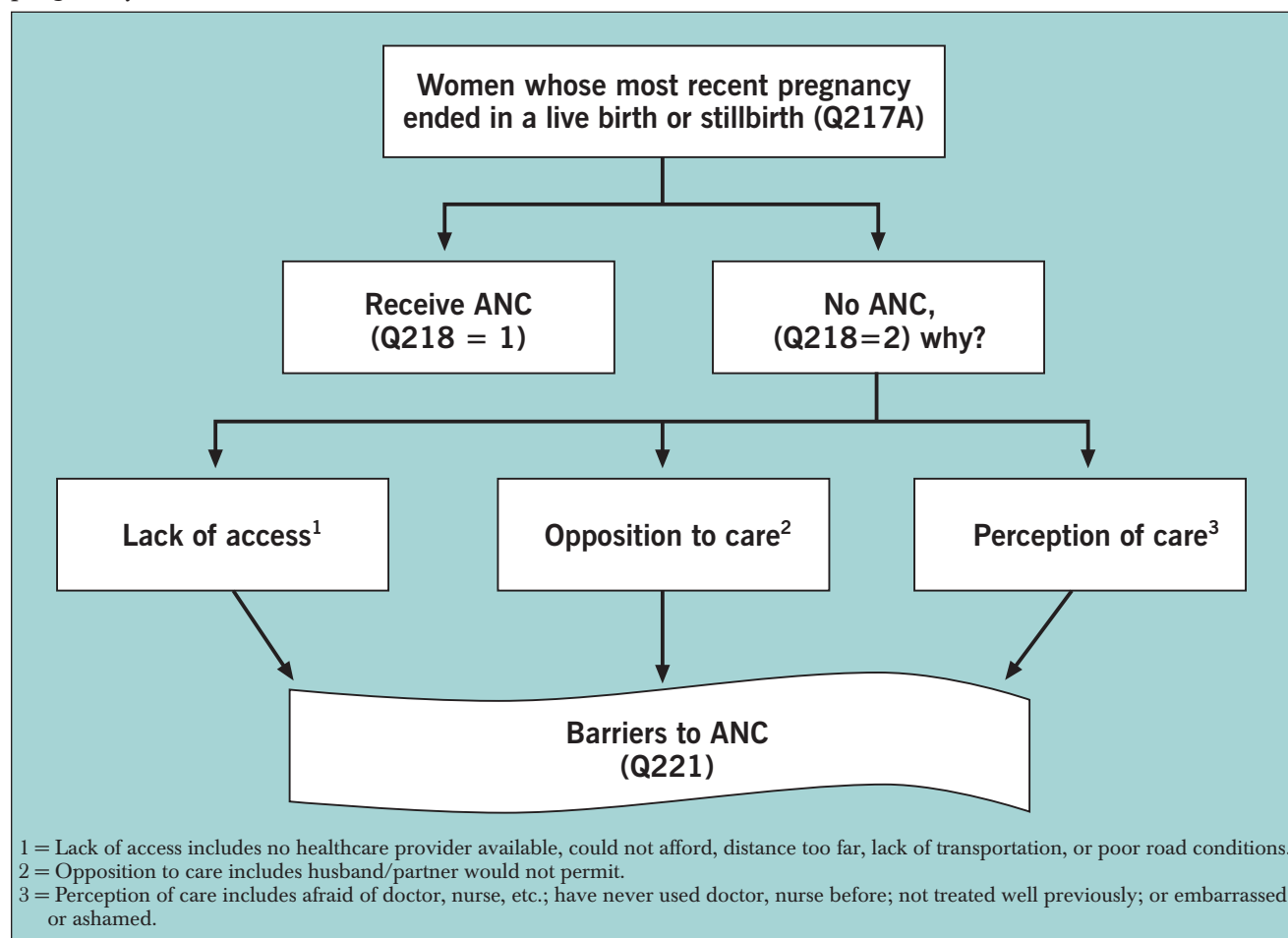


Table SM-14: Barriers to antenatal care (ANC) among women who did not see anyone for care during their most recent pregnancy that ended in a live birth or stillbirth in the last two years [country and year] (Q221).*
 {N= Q218=2}

Characteristic	% women
No healthcare provider available	
Could not afford	
Distance too far	
Lack of transportation	
Poor road conditions	
Husband/partner would not permit	
Afraid of doctor, nurse, etc.	
Have never used doctor, nurse before	
Not treated well previously	
Embarrassed or ashamed	
Other	

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

Table SM-15: Demographic characteristics of women who did not see someone for antenatal care among women whose most recent pregnancy ended in a live birth or stillbirth in the last two years by barriers reported [country and year] (Q221).* {N= Q218=2}

Characteristic	Any barrier %	Type of Barrier		
		Lack of access %	Opposition to care %	Perception of care %
Total (N=)				
Age (n=) Q105				
15-24				
25-34				
35-49				
Relationship status (n=) Q406				
Married, living together				
Married, not living together				
Not married, living with partner				
Not married, not living with partner				
Able to read (n=) Q111				
Read easily				
Read with difficulty or not at all				
Displaced status (n=) Q113				
Not displaced				
Displaced				
Length of displacement (n=) Q115				
< 1 year				
1-5 years				
> 5 years				

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

Incidence of pregnancy complications

Table SM-16: Type of complications during pregnancy among women whose most recent pregnancy ended in a live birth or stillbirth in the last two years [country and year] (Q223). * {N = (Q217=1 or 2 or 3 or 4) AND Q222=1}

Characteristic	% women
Feeling very weak or tired (anemia)	
Severe abdominal pain (pain in the belly)	
Bleeding from the vagina	
Fever	
Swelling of hands and face	
Blurred vision	
Other	

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response..

Help-seeking behavior for pregnancy complications

Table SM-17: Help-seeking behavior among women who had ≥ 1 pregnancy complications during their most recent pregnancy ended in a live birth or stillbirth in the last two years [country and year] (Q225). {N = Q222=1 AND Q223= ≥ 1 complication except other}

Characteristic	% women
No help (Q224=2)	
Help at home (Q225=1)	
Help at health center (Q225=2)	
Help at hospital (Q225=3)	
Other (Q225=4)	

Table SM-18: Demographic characteristics of women who had ≥ 1 pregnancy complications by type of help-seeking behavior during their most recent pregnancy ended in a live birth or stillbirth in the last two years [country and year] (Q225). {N = (Q222=1 AND Q223= ≥ 1 complication except other)}

Characteristic	Help at a health facility % (Q225=2 OR 3)	Help at home or no help% (Q225 =1 OR Q224=2)
Total (N =)		
Age (n =) Q105		
15-24		
25-34		
35-49		
Relationship status (n =) Q406		
Married, living together		
Married, not living together		
Not married, living with partner		
Not married, not living with partner		
Able to read (n =) Q111		
Read easily		
Read with difficulty or not at all		
Displaced status (n =) Q113		
Not displaced		
Displaced		
Length of displacement (n =) Q115		
< 1 year		
1-5 years		
> 5 years		

Delivery Care

Table SM-19: Delivery care among women whose most recent pregnancy ended in a live birth or stillbirth in the last two years by maternal demographic characteristics [country and year] (Q226, Q228). {N=Q217=1 or 2 or 3 or 4}.

Characteristic	Delivery with a trained health care worker and at a health facility % (Q228=3 AND Q226=2)	Delivery with a trained health care worker but not at a health facility % (Q228=3 AND Q226≠2)	Delivery with no trained health worker and not at a health facility % (Q228≠3 AND Q226≠2)
Total (N=)			
Age (n=) Q105			
15-24			
25-34			
35-49			
Relationship status (n=) Q406			
Married, living together			
Married, not living together			
Not married, living with partner			
Not married, not living with partner			
Able to read (n=) Q111			
Read easily			
Read with difficulty or not at all			
Displaced status (n=) Q113			
Not displaced			
Displaced			
Length of displacement (n=) Q115			
<1 year			
1-5 years			
> 5 years			

Table SM-20: Location of delivery among women whose most recent pregnancy ended in a live birth or stillbirth in the last two years [country and year] (Q226). {N= Q217=1 or 2 or 3 or 4}

Characteristic	% women
At home	
Health clinic/hospital	
On the way to the hospital/clinic	
Other	

Table SM-21: Person who helped with delivery among women whose most recent pregnancy ended in a live birth or stillbirth in the last two years [country and year] (Q228). {N= Q217=1 or 2 or 3 or 4}

Characteristic	% women
Relative/friend	
Traditional birth attendant	
Midwife, nurse, or doctor	
Other	

Table SM-22: Type of complications among women who had ≥ 1 complications during labor and delivery in their most recent pregnancy ending in a live birth or stillbirth in the last two years [country and year] (Q230). * {N= Q229=1}

Characteristic	% women
Heavy bleeding	
Prolonged (> 12 hours)/obstructed labor	
Vaginal tearing	
Convulsions	
Fever	
Green or brown water coming from the vagina	
Other	

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

Postpartum care

Table SM-23: Type of postpartum care among women whose most recent pregnancy ended in a live birth or stillbirth in the last two years [country and year] (Q231). {N= (Q217=1 or 2 or 3 or 4)}

Characteristic	% women
No postpartum care (Q231=4)	
Health worker visited (Q231=1)	
Went to health center (Q231=2)	
Both (Q231=3)	

Table SM-24: Postpartum care among women who received postpartum care during their most recent pregnancy ending in a live birth or stillbirth in the last two years by maternal demographic characteristics [country and year] (Q231).

{N= (Q217=1 or 2 or 3 or 4)}

Characteristic	Received postpartum care % (Q231=1 OR 2 OR 3)	Did NOT receive postpartum care % (Q231=4)
Total (N=)		
Age (n=) Q105		
15-24		
25-34		
35-49		
Relationship status (n=) Q406		
Married, living together		
Married, not living together		
Not married, living with partner		
Not married, not living with partner		
Able to read (n=) Q111		
Read easily		
Read with difficulty or not at all		
Displaced status (n=) Q113		
Not displaced		
Displaced		
Length of displacement (n=) Q115		
< 1 year		
1-5 years		
> 5 years		

Table SM-25: Received information or counseling about family planning during a postpartum visit among women whose most recent pregnancy ended in a live birth or stillbirth in the last two years [country and year] (Q232). {N= Q231=1 OR 2 OR 3}

Characteristic	% women
Received information or counseling	
Did NOT receive information or counseling	

Help-seeking behavior for postpartum complications

Table SM-26: Type of postpartum complications among women who had ≥ 1 complications during postpartum in their most recent pregnancy ending in a live birth or stillbirth in the last two years [country and year] (Q234).* {N= Q233=1}

Characteristic	% women
Heavy bleeding	
Bad smelling vaginal discharge	
High fever	
Painful urination	
Hot, swollen painful breasts	
Other	

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

Table SM-27: Help-seeking behavior among women who had ≥ 1 complications during postpartum in their most recent pregnancy ending in a live birth or stillbirth in the last two years [country and year] (Q236). {N= (Q233=1 AND Q234= ≥ 1 complications except other)}

Characteristic	% women
No help (Q235=2)	
Help at home (Q236=1)	
Help at health center (Q236=2)	
Help at hospital (Q236=3)	

Table SM-28: Postpartum care practices among women who had ≥ 1 complications of postpartum by type of help-seeking behavior during their most recent pregnancy ending in a live birth or stillbirth in the last two years by maternal demographic characteristics [country and year]. {N= (Q233=1 AND Q234= ≥ 1 complications except other)}

Characteristic	Help at a health facility % (Q236=2 OR 3)	Help at home or no help % (Q236=1 OR Q235=2)
Total (N=)		
Age (n=) Q105		
15-24		
25-34		
35-49		
Relationship status (n=) Q406		
Married, living together		
Married, not living together		
Not married, living with partner		
Not married, not living with partner		
Able to read (n=) Q111		
Read easily		
Read with difficulty or not at all		
Displaced status (n=) Q113		
Not displaced		
Displaced		
Length of displacement (n=) Q115		
< 1 year		
1-5 years		
> 5 years		

Family Planning

This section assesses knowledge of family planning methods, current contraceptive use, unmet need for family planning, and barriers to family planning. The data from this section will help determine the need to promote family planning (limiting number of children or spacing births) and identify barriers to family planning efforts.

Knowledge of and ever used modern family planning methods

Table FP-1: Knowledge of and ever used family planning methods among women of reproductive age [country and year] (Q300, 301, 302). {N= total surveyed}

Method	Ever heard of method % (Q300)	Instructed how to use method % (Q301)	Ever used % (Q302)
Any modern method†			
Any traditional method‡			
Pill			
IUD			
Condom			
Implants			
Injectables			
Emergency contraception			
Tubal ligation			
Vasectomy			
Rhythm/calendar			
Withdrawal			
Other			

† Modern methods include: the Pill, IUD, condom, implants, injectables, emergency hormonal contraception, tubal ligation, and vasectomy.

‡ Traditional methods include: rhythm/calendar method, and withdrawal.

Table FP-2: Demographic characteristics of women who have ever heard of methods among women of reproductive age [county and year] (Q300). {N= total surveyed}

Characteristic	Any modern method† %	Only traditional method‡ %	No method %
Total (N =)			
Age (n =) Q105			
15-24			
25-34			
35-49			
Relationship status (n =) Q406			
Married, living together			
Married, not living together			
Not married, living with partner			
Not married, not living with partner			
Able to read (n =) Q111			
Read easily			
Read with difficulty or not at all			
Displaced status (n =) Q113			
Not displaced			
Displaced			
Length of displacement (n =) Q115			
< 1 year			
1-5 years			
> 5 years			
Total lifetime pregnancies (n =) Q209, Q211, Q213, Q216			
0			
1-2			
3-4			
> 4			
Sexually active in last 30 days (n =) Q502			
Yes			
No			
Causal partners in past year (n =) Q504			
0 partner			
1-2 partners			
> 2 partners			

† Modern methods include: the Pill, IUD, condom, implants, injectables, emergency hormonal contraception, tubal ligation, and vasectomy.

‡ Traditional methods include: rhythm/calendar method, and withdrawal.

Table FP-3: Knowledge of where to get methods among those who have ever heard of a method [county and year] (Q303). {N = Q300=1}

Method	Health center %	Private clinic %	Market %	Friends/ relatives %	Pharmacy %	Don't know %
Pill						
IUD						
Condom						
Implants						
Injectables						
Emergency contraception						
Tubal ligation						
Vasectomy						
Rhythm/calendar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Withdrawal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other						

Diagram 3: Main problems with family planning method

This diagram is used to categorize main problems of using a family planning method: lack of access, opposition to method, and method-related use. Problems are asked of all women who have ever heard of a method.

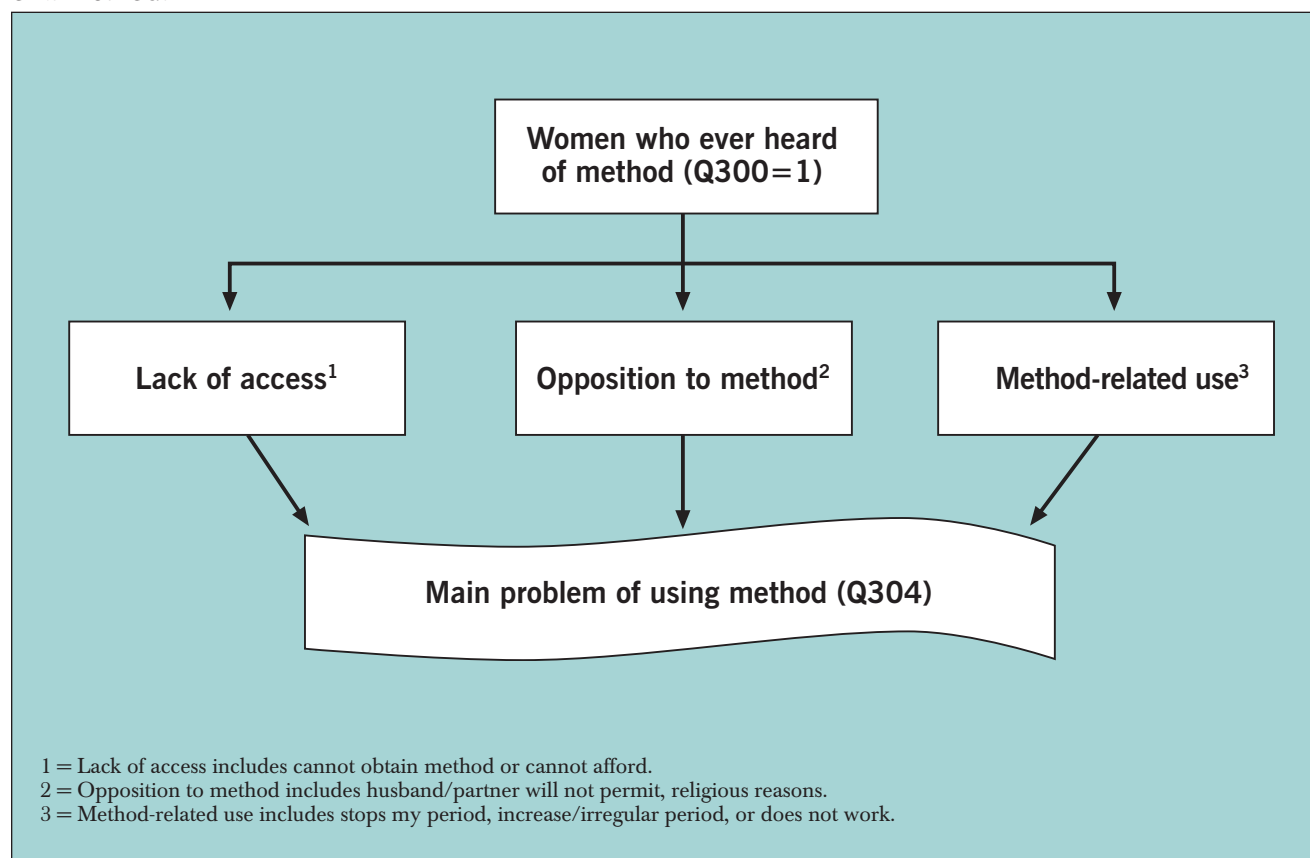


Table FP-4: Main reported problem of using a family planning method among women who ever heard of method [country and year] (Q304).* {N= Q300=1}

Method	Lack of access %	Opposition to method %	Method-related %
Pill			
IUD			
Condom			
Implants			
Injectables			
Emergency contraception			
Tubal ligation			
Vasectomy			
Rhythm/calendar			
Withdrawal			
Other			

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

Contraceptive use

Table FP-5: Family planning method currently being used [county and year] (Q312).* {N= Q309=1}

Method	% women
Any modern method†	
Any traditional method‡	
Pill	
IUD	
Condom	
Implants	
Injectables	
Emergency contraception	
Tubal ligation	
Vasectomy	
Rhythm/calendar	
Withdrawal	
Other	

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

† Modern methods include: the Pill, IUD, condom, implants, injectables, emergency hormonal contraception, tubal ligation, and vasectomy.

‡ Traditional methods include: rhythm/calendar method, and withdrawal

Table FP-6: Where the method is obtained among current users of family planning [county and year] (Q313). {N= Q309=1}

Method	Health center %	Hospital %	Supermarket/ Market %	Pharmacy %
Pill				
IUD				
Condom				
Implants				
Injectables				
Emergency contraception				
Tubal ligation				
Vasectomy				
Rhythm/calendar	NA	NA	NA	NA
Withdrawal	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other				

Table FP-7: Demographic characteristics of women currently using a family planning method by type of method [county and year] (Q310). {N= Q309=1}

Characteristic	Any modern method† %	Only traditional method‡ %	No method %
Total (N =)			
Age (n =) Q105			
15-24			
25-34			
35-49			
Relationship status (n =) Q406			
Married, living together			
Married, not living together			
Not married, living with partner			
Not married, not living with partner			
Able to read (n =) Q111			
Read easily			
Read with difficulty or not at all			
Displaced status (n =) Q113			
Not displaced			
Displaced			
Length of displacement (n =) Q115			
< 1 year			
1-5 years			
> 5 years			
Total lifetime pregnancies (n =) Q209, Q211, Q213, Q216			
0			
1-2			
3-4			
>4			
Sexually active in last 30 days(n=) Q502			
Yes			
No			
Causal partners in past year (n =) Q504			
0 partner			
1-2 partners			
>2 partners			

† Modern methods include: the Pill, IUD, condom, implants, injectables, emergency hormonal contraception, tubal ligation, and vasectomy.

‡ Traditional methods include: rhythm/calendar method, and withdrawal

Diagram 4: Barriers to family planning

This diagram is used to categorize barriers to family planning: fertility-related reasons, opposition to use, lack of knowledge, method-related reasons, or lack of access. Barriers are asked of women who are currently not using a method, not pregnant and physically able to get pregnant.

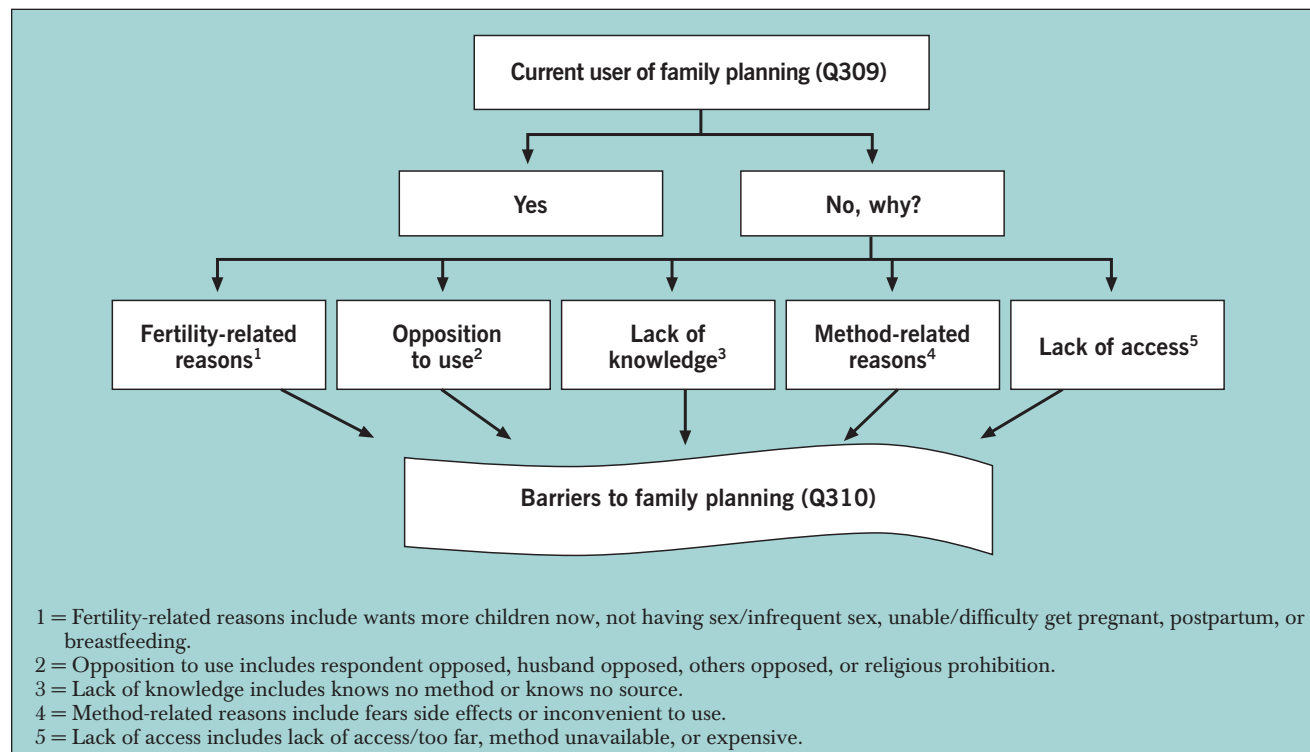


Table FP-8: Barriers to family planning among women who are currently not using a method, not pregnant and physically able to get pregnant [country and year] (Q310).* {N = Q309 = 2}

Characteristic	% women
Wants more children now	
Not having sex/infrequent sex	
Unable/difficulty get pregnant	
Postpartum	
Breastfeeding	
Respondent opposed	
Husband opposed	
Others opposed	
Religious prohibition	
Knows no method	
Knows no source	
Fears side effects	
Inconvenient to use	
Too far/method not available	
Expensive	
Other	

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

Table FP-9: Demographic characteristics of women reporting barriers to family planning and are currently not using a method, not pregnant and physically able to get pregnant [county and year] (Q310). {N= Q309=2}

Characteristic	Fertility-related %	Opposition to use %	Lack of knowledge %	Method-related %	Lack of access %
Total (N =)					
Age (n =) Q105					
15-24					
25-34					
35-49					
Relationship status (n =) Q406					
Married, living together					
Married, not living together					
Not married, living with partner					
Not married, not living with partner					
Able to read (n =) Q111					
Read easily					
Read with difficulty or not at all					
Displaced status (n =) Q113					
Not displaced					
Displaced					
Length of displacement (n =) Q115					
< 1 year					
1-5 years					
> 5 years					
Total lifetime pregnancies (n =) Q209, Q211, Q213, Q216					
0					
1-2					
3-4					
> 4					
Sexually active in last 30 days(n =) Q502					
Yes					
No					
Causal partners in past year (n =) Q504					
0 partner					
1-2 partners					
> 2 partners					

Diagram 5: Total Current Unmet Need for Family Planning

The definition of unmet need for family planning applies to women currently not using contraceptives, not pregnant, fertile (able to get pregnant) and sexually active. The figure below indicates how to calculate the current unmet need of family planning. The groups in the light shaded boxes are included in the calculation, and the groups in the dark shaded boxes are excluded from the calculation. It is important to follow the sequence of inclusion for the calculation.

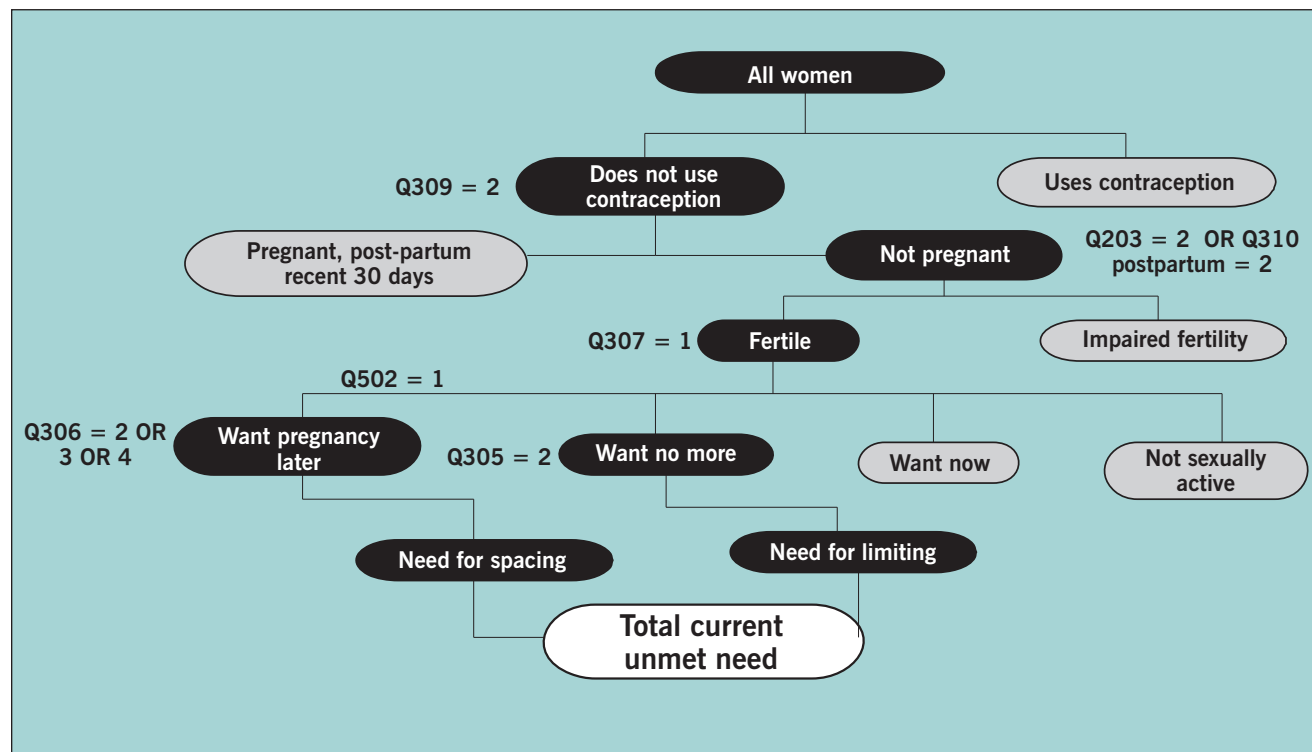


Table FP-10: Demographic characteristics of women who have unmet need for family planning among women of reproductive age [country and year] {N= total surveyed}

Characteristic	% women reporting
Total (N=)	
Age (n=) Q105	
15-24	
25-34	
35-49	
Relationship status (n=) Q406	
Married, living together	
Married, not living together	
Not married, living with partner	
Not married, not living with partner	
Able to read (n=) Q111	
Read easily	
Read with difficulty or not at all	
Displaced status (n=) Q113	
Not displaced	
Displaced	
Length of displacement (n=) Q115	
<1 year	
1-5 years	
> 5 years	
Total lifetime pregnancies (n=) Q209, Q211, Q213, Q216	
0	
1-2	
3-4	
>4	
Sexually active in last 30 days(n=) Q502	
Yes	
No	
Causal partners in past year (n=) Q504	
0 partner	
1-2 partners	
>2 partners	

Intent to use a method in the next 12 months

Table FP-11: Intend to use a method in the next 12 months among current non-users of family planning by demographic characteristics [country and year] (Q314). {N = Q309=2}

Characteristic	Intends to use a method %	Does NOT intend to use a method %
Total (N =)		
Age (n =) Q105		
15-24		
25-34		
35-49		
Relationship status (n =) Q406		
Married, living together		
Married, not living together		
Not married, living with partner		
Not married, not living with partner		
Able to read (n =) Q111		
Read easily		
Read with difficulty or not at all		
Displaced status (n =) Q113		
Not displaced		
Displaced		
Length of displacement (n =) Q115		
< 1 year		
1-5 years		
> 5 years		
Total lifetime pregnancies (n =) Q209, Q211, Q213, Q216		
0		
1-2		
3-4		
> 4		
Sexually active in last 30 days (n =) Q502		
Yes		
No		
Causal partners in past year (n =) Q504		
0 partner		
1-2 partners		
> 2 partners		

† Modern methods include: the Pill, IUD, condom, implants, injectables, emergency hormonal contraception, tubal ligation, and vasectomy.

‡ Traditional methods include: rhythm/calendar method, and withdrawal.

Table FP-12: Preferred method for women who intend to use a method in the next 12 months among current non-users of family planning [country and year] (Q316).* {N= Q314=1}

Characteristic	% women
Pill	
IUD	
Condom	
Implants	
Injectables	
Emergency contraception	
Tubal ligation	
Vasectomy	
Rhythm/calendar	
Withdrawal	
Other	

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

Table FP-13: Barriers to family planning among women who do not intend to use a method in the next 12 months among current non-users of family planning [country and year] (Q315).* {N= Q314=2}

Characteristic	% women
Wants more children now	
Not having sex/infrequent sex	
Unable/difficulty get pregnant	
Postpartum	
Breastfeeding	
Respondent opposed	
Husband opposed	
Others opposed	
Religious prohibition	
Knows no method	
Knows no source	
Fears side effects	
Inconvenient to use	
Too far/method not available	
Expensive	
Other	

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

Table FP-14: Demographic characteristics of women who do not plan to use a method in the next 12 months by type of family planning barrier [country and year] (Q315).* {N= Q314=2}

Characteristic	Fertility-related reasons %	Opposition to use %	Lack of knowledge %	Method-related reasons %	Lack of access %
Total (N =)					
Age (n =) Q105					
15-24					
25-34					
35-49					
Relationship status (n =) Q406					
Married, living together					
Married, not living together					
Not married, living with partner					
Not married, not living with partner					
Able to read (n =) Q111					
Read easily					
Read with difficulty or not at all					
Displaced status (n =) Q113					
Not displaced					
Displaced					
Length of displacement (n =)					
< 1 year					
1-5 years					
> 5 years					
Total lifetime pregnancies (n =) Q209, Q211, Q213, Q216					
0					
1-2					
3-4					
> 4					
Sexually active in last 30 days(n=) Q502					
Yes					
No					
Causal partners in past year (n =) Q504					
0 partner					
1-2 partners					
> 2 partners					

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

Sexual History/Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

This section assesses knowledge of STIs, prevalence of self-reported STI-associated symptoms, help-seeking behaviors, and barriers to treatment. The data from this section will help determine the need to prevent STIs and provide access to treatment.

Sex with a casual partner

Table STI-1: Demographic characteristics of women who had sex with one or more casual partners in the last 12 months [country and year] (Q504). {N= Q504≥1}

Characteristic	% women
Total (N=)	
Age (n=) Q105	
15-24	
25-34	
35-49	
Age at sexual debut (n=) Q501	
< 15 years	
15-19 years	
20-24 years	
> 24 years	
Relationship status (n=) Q406	
Married, living together	
Married, not living together	
Not married, living with partner	
Not married, not living with partner	
Able to read (n=) Q111	
Read easily	
Read with difficulty or not at all	
Displaced status (n=) Q113	
Not displaced	
Displaced	
Length of displacement (n=) Q115	
< 1 year	
1-5 years	
> 5 years	

Table STI-2: Condom use at last sex with casual partner in the last 12 months [country and year]. {N= Q504 > 1}

Characteristic	% women
Used a condom at last sex with casual partner (Q505)	
Yes	
No	
Suggested use of condom at last sex with casual partner (Q507) {N= Q505=1}	
Partner	
Myself	
Joint decision	

Table STI-3: Reason for not using a condom at last sex with casual partner in the last 12 months [country and year] (Q506).* {N= (Q504≥1 AND Q505=2)}

Characteristic	% women
Not available	
Too expensive	
Partner objected	
Do not like them	
Used other contraceptive	
Didn't think it was necessary	
Didn't think of it	
Other	

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

Knowledge of STI-associated symptoms in women

Table STI-4: Knowledge of STI-associated symptoms among women of reproductive age [country and year] (Q602).* {N= total surveyed}

Characteristic	% women
Abdominal pain	
Green or curd-like vaginal discharge	
Foul-smelling discharge	
Burning during urination	
Redness/inflammation of genital area	
Genital ulcers/sores	
Genital itching	
Blood in urine	
Loss of weight	
Yellow eyes/yellow skin	
Hard to get pregnant or have a child	
Other	
Don't know	

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

Table STI-5: Knowledge of systemic, vaginal, urinary, and fertility symptoms of STIs among women of reproductive age by demographic characteristics [county and year] (Q602).* {N= total surveyed}

Characteristic	Systemic† %	Vaginal‡ %	Urinary§ %	Fertility Effects# %	Don't Know %
Total (N =)					
Age (n =) Q105					
15-24					
25-34					
35-49					
Age at sexual debut (n =) Q501					
< 15 years					
15-19 years					
20-24 years					
> 24 years					
Relationship status (n =) Q406					
Married, living together					
Married, not living together					
Not married, living with partner					
Not married, not living with partner					
Sexually active in last 30 days(n=) Q502					
Yes					
No					
Casual partners in past year (n =) Q504					
0 partners					
1-2 partners					
> 2 partners					

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

† Systemic symptoms are abdominal pain, loss of weight, or yellow eyes and/or skin.

‡ Vaginal symptoms are green or curd-like discharge, foul smelling discharge, redness/inflammation of the genitals, genital ulcers/sores, or genital itching.

§ Urinary symptoms are burning pain during urination or blood in the urine.

Fertility effects are hard to get pregnant or have a child.

Selected STI-associated symptoms in the last 12 months

Table STI-6: Demographic characteristics of women who reported selected STI-associated symptoms in the last 12 months among women of reproductive age [country and year] (Q603, Q604). {N= total surveyed}

Characteristic	Genital discharge only % (Q603 = 1 AND Q604 ≠ 1)	Genital ulcers/ sores only % (Q603 ≠ 1 AND Q604 = 1)	Discharge and ulcers % (Q603 = 1 AND 604 = 1)
Total (N =)			
Age (n =) Q105			
15-24			
25-34			
35-49			
Age at sexual debut (n =) Q501			
< 15 years			
15-19 years			
20-24 years			
> 24 years			
Relationship status (n =) Q406			
Married, living together			
Married, not living together			
Not married, living with partner			
Not married, not living with partner			
Living with husband/partner in past 12 months (n =) Q407			
Yes			
No			
Casual partners in past year (n =) Q504			
0 partners			
1-2 partners			
> 2 partners			
Used a condom at last sex with casual partner (n =) Q505			
Yes			
No			
Intimate partner violence in past 12 months (n =) Q816A-D			
Controlling behavior (A)			
Physical violence (B,C)			
Sexual violence (D)			

Table STI-7: Selected STI-associated symptoms in the last 12 months by age among women of reproductive age [country and year] (Q603). {N= total surveyed}

Characteristic	Genital discharge or genital ulcers or sores % (Q603 = 1 OR Q604 = 1)	No discharge or ulcers/sores % (Q603 = 2 AND Q604 = 2)
15-24 (Q105)		
≥25 (Q105)		

Help-seeking behavior for STI-associated symptoms

Table STI-8: Source of treatment by type of selected STI-associated symptoms in the last 12 months [country and year] (Q606). {N = (Q603 = 1 or Q604 = 1) and Q605 = 2}

Characteristic	Genital discharge only % (Q603 = 1 AND Q604 ≠ 1)	Genital ulcers/ sores only % (Q603 ≠ 1 AND Q604 = 1)	Discharge and ulcers % (Q603 = 1 AND Q604 = 1)
Health center in camp/community			
Health center outside of camp/community			
Hospital			
Local healer			
Pharmacy			
Supermarket/market			
Other			

Diagram 6: Barriers to seeking help for selected STI-associated symptoms

This diagram is used to categorize barriers to seeking treatment for STI-associated symptoms: lack of access, opposition to care, or perception of care. Barriers are asked of women who did not seek treatment the last time they had any unusual genital discharge, genital ulcers, or sores.

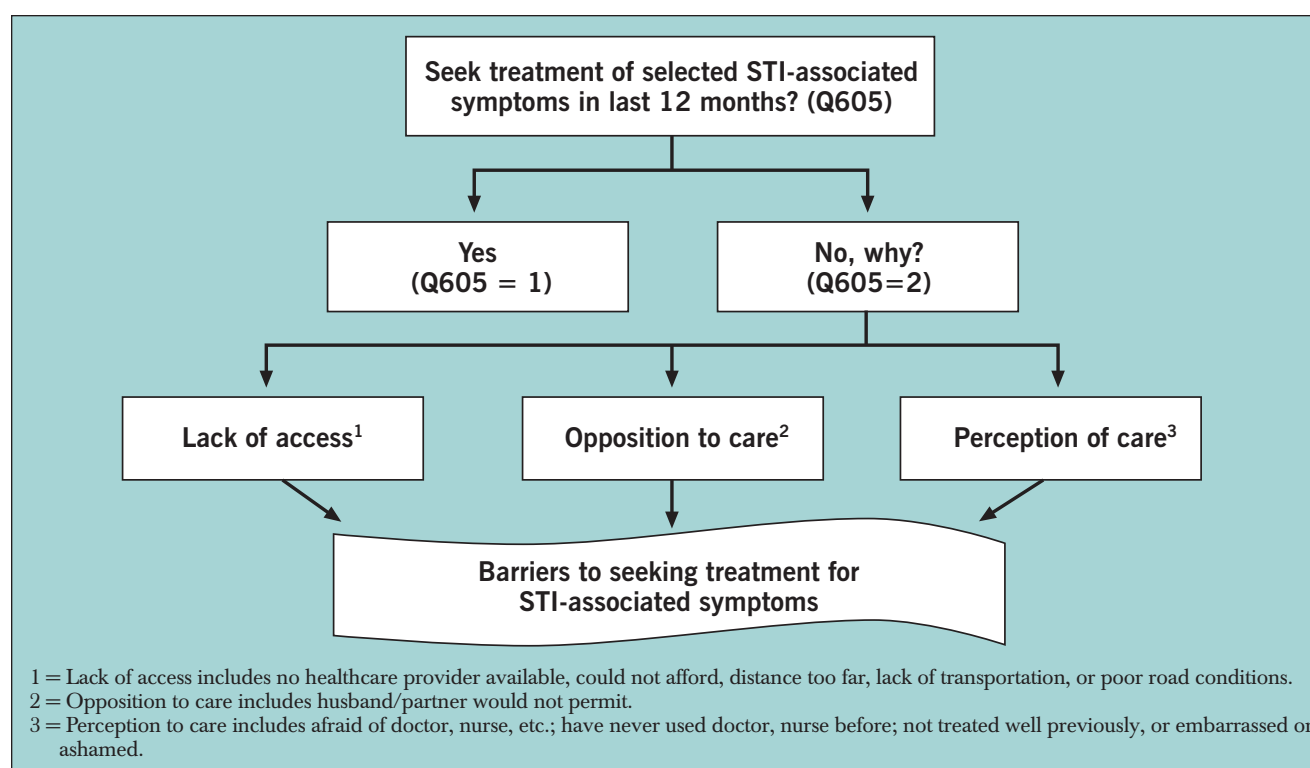


Table STI-9: Barriers to seeking treatment for STI-associated symptoms [country and year] (Q607).* {N= Q605=2}

Characteristic	% women
No healthcare provider available	
Could not afford	
Distance too far	
Lack of transportation	
Poor road conditions	
Husband/partner would not permit	
Afraid of doctor, nurse, etc.	
Have never used doctor, nurse before	
Not treated well previously	
Embarrassed or ashamed	
Other	

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

Table STI-10: Demographic characteristics of women who did not seek treatment for STI-associated symptoms by type of barrier [country and year] (Q607)*. {N= (Q603=1 OR Q604=1) AND Q605=2}

Characteristic	Any barrier %	Lack of access %	Opposition to care %	Perception to care %
Total (N =)				
Age (n =) Q105				
15-24				
25-34				
35-49				
Age at sexual debut (n =) Q501				
< 15 years				
15-19 years				
20-24 years				
> 24 years				
Relationship status (n =) Q406				
Married, living together				
Married, not living together				
Not married, living with partner				
Not married, not living with partner				
Able to read (n =) Q111				
Read easily				
Read with difficulty or not at all				

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

HIV/AIDS

This section provides information on knowledge of HIV/AIDS, social views of HIV/AIDS, HIV testing, and future intent to get tested. The data from this section will help determine the need for HIV/AIDS prevention services and will assess demand for testing.

Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Table HIV-1: Correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS among women of reproductive age [country and year]. {N= total surveyed}

Knowledge	% women
Using condoms to prevent HIV/AIDS (Q703)	
Having one uninfected, faithful partner to prevent HIV/AIDS (Q702)	
Can not get HIV/AIDS from mosquitoes (Q705)	
Can not get HIV/AIDS from sharing food with infected person (Q709)	
A healthy-looking person can have HIV/AIDS (Q710)	

Table HIV-2: Comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS among women of reproductive age by demographic characteristics [country and year]. {N= total surveyed}

Characteristic	Does have comprehensive correct knowledge % (Q703=1 AND Q702=1 AND Q705=2 AND Q709=2 AND Q710=1)	Does NOT have comprehensive correct knowledge %
Total (N =)		
Age (n =) Q105		
15-24		
25-34		
35-49		
Relationship status (n =) Q406		
Married, living together		
Married, not living together		
Not married, living with partner		
Not married, not living with partner		
Able to read (n =) Q111		
Read easily		
Read with difficulty or not at all		
Sexually active in last 30 days(n=) Q502		
Yes		
No		
Casual partners in past year (n =) Q504		
0 partners		
1-2 partners		
> 2 partners		

Table HIV-3: Demographic characteristics of women who have knowledge of ABC's to avoid HIV/AIDS among women of reproductive age [country and year]. {N= total surveyed}

Characteristic	Abstinence % (Q704=1)	Limit number of sexual partners % (Q702=1)	Use condoms % (Q703=1)
Total (N=)			
Age (n=) Q105			
15-24			
25-34			
35-49			
Relationship status (n=) Q406			
Married, living together			
Married, not living together			
Not married, living with partner			
Not married, not living with partner			
Able to read (n=) Q111			
Read easily			
Read with difficulty or not at all			
Sexually active in last 30 days (n=) Q502			
Yes			
No			
Casual partners in past year (n=) Q504			
0 partners			
1-2 partners			
> 2 partners			

Comprehensive correct knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS

Table HIV-4: Correct knowledge of how HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother-to-child among women of reproductive age [country and year]. {N= total surveyed}

Knowledge	% women
Can transmit HIV/AIDS during pregnancy and delivery (Q711=1)	
Can transmit HIV/AIDS through breastfeeding (Q712=1)	

Table HIV-5: Comprehensive correct knowledge of how HIV/AIDS can be transmitted from mother-to-child among women of reproductive age by demographic characteristics [country and year]. {N= total surveyed}

Characteristic	Does have comprehensive correct knowledge % (Q711=1 AND Q712=1)	Does NOT have comprehensive correct knowledge %
Total (N=)		
Age (n=) Q105		
15-24		
25-34		
35-49		
Relationship status (n=) Q406		
Married, living together		
Married, not living together		
Not married, living with partner		
Not married, not living with partner		
Able to read (n=) Q111		
Read easily		
Read with difficulty or not at all		
Ever pregnant (n=) Q202		
Yes		
No		
Currently pregnant (n=) Q203		
Yes		
No		

Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWH/A)

Table HIV 6: Accepting attitudes toward PLWH/A among women who have ever heard of HIV/AIDS [country and year]. {N= Q701=1}

Attitude	% women
Does not believe HIV positive status of family member should be kept secret (Q713=2)	
Willing to care for relative with AIDS at home (Q714=1)	
Believes HIV positive teacher should be allowed to keep teaching (Q715=1)	
Willing to buy fresh vegetables from shopkeeper infected with HIV/AIDS (Q716=1)	

Table HIV-7: Accepting attitudes towards PLWH/A among women who have ever heard of HIV/AIDS by demographic characteristics [country and year]. {N= Q701=1}

Characteristic	Does have accepting attitudes % (Q713=2 AND Q714=1 AND Q715=1 AND Q716=1)	Does NOT have accepting attitudes %
Total (N=)		
Age (n=) Q105		
15-24		
25-34		
35-49		
Relationship status (n=) Q406		
Married, living together		
Married, not living together		
Not married, living with partner		
Not married, not living with partner		
Able to read (n=) Q111		
Read easily		
Read with difficulty or not at all		
Displaced status (n=) Q113		
Not displaced		
Displaced		
Length of displacement (n=) Q115		
< 1 year		
1-5 years		
> 5 years		

Perceived risk of getting HIV/AIDS

Table HIV-8: Perceived risk of getting HIV/AIDS among moderate and high risk women [country and year] (Q719). {N= Q718=(1 or 2)}

Characteristic	>1 partner %	Husband/partner >1 partner %	Partner works far away %	Intravenous drug user %	Family/friends HIV+ %	Other %
Total (N=)						
Moderate Risk						
High Risk						

Table HIV-9: Women who ever had an HIV test [county and year]. {N= Q725=1}

Characteristic	% women
Timing (n=) Q726	
Less than 1 year	
1-2 years	
3 or more years	
Testing voluntary (n=) Q727	
Received counseling (n=) Q728	
Source of testing (n=) Q729	
Public	
Hospital	
Government health facility	
Clinic/family planning	
Mobile clinic (government, public)	
Private	
Private hospital	
Pharmacy	
Private medical doctor	
Mobile clinic (private)	
Traditional healer	
Other	

Table HIV-10: Demographic characteristics of women who ever had an HIV test among those who ever heard of HIV [county and year] (Q725). {N= Q701=1}

Characteristic	Ever had an HIV test %	NEVER had an HIV test %
Total (N=)		
Age (n=) Q105		
15-24		
25-34		
35-49		
Relationship status (n=) Q406		
Married, living together		
Married, not living together		
Not married, living with partner		
Not married, not living with partner		
Able to read (n=) Q111		
Read easily		
Read with difficulty or not at all		
Displaced status (n=) Q113		
Not displaced		
Displaced		
Length of displacement (n=) Q115		
<1 year		
1-5 years		
> 5 years		

Table HIV-11: Demographic characteristics of women who did not receive the results of an HIV test by when they last took an HIV/AIDS test [country and year]. {N= Q730=2}

Characteristic	< 1 year % (Q726=1)	1-2 years % (Q726=2)	3 or more % (Q726=3)
Total (N=)			
Age (n=) Q105			
15-24			
25-34			
35-49			
Relationship status (n=) Q406			
Married, living together			
Married, not living together			
Not married, living with partner			
Not married, not living with partner			
Able to read (n=) Q111			
Read easily			
Read with difficulty or not at all			
Displaced status (n=) Q113			
Not displaced			
Displaced			
Length of displacement (n=)			
< 1 year			
1-5 years			
> 5 years			

Intent to be tested in the future

Table HIV-12: Intent to be tested among women who have ever heard of HIV by demographic characteristics [country and year] (Q731). {N= Q701=1}

Characteristic	Would go for HIV test in future % (Q731=1)	Would not go for a HIV test in future % (Q731=2)	Don't know % (Q731=3)
Total (N=)			
Age (n=) Q105			
15-24			
25-34			
35-49			
Relationship status (n=) Q406			
Married, living together			
Married, not living together			
Not married, living with partner			
Not married, not living with partner			
Able to read (n=) Q111			
Read easily			
Read with difficulty or not at all			
Displaced status (n=) Q113			
Not displaced			
Displaced			
Length of displacement (n=)			
< 1 year			
1-5 years			
> 5 years			
Know a source for testing (n=) Q723			
Yes			
No			

Table HIV-13: Knowledge of where to get an HIV test among those who ever heard of HIV [country and year] (Q724). {N= Q723=1}

Characteristic	% women
In refugee camp	
In local community	
In both refugee camp and local community	
Other	
Don't know	

Table HIV-14: Primary reason for not wanting to get an HIV test in the future among women who ever heard of HIV [country and year] (Q732). {N= Q701}

Characteristic	% women
Sure of being infected	
Afraid of the result	
Afraid of the blood taking	
Afraid of catching infection	
Fear of stigmatization	
Too expensive	
Other	

Table HIV-15: Demographic characteristics of women who received information about HIV/AIDS in the last 12 months and preferred type of source among women who ever heard of HIV/AIDS [county and year] (Q721, 722).*
{N = Q701=1}

Characteristic	Received (Q721)				Preferred (Q722)			
	Mass media %	Health services %	People %	Other places %	Mass media %	Health services %	People %	Other places %
Total (N =)								
Age (n =) Q105								
15-24								
25-34								
35-49								
Relationship status (n =) Q406								
Married, living together								
Married, not living together								
Not married, living with partner								
Not married, not living with partner								
Able to read (n =) Q111								
Read easily								
Read with difficulty or not at all								
Displaced status (n =) Q113								
Not displaced								
Displaced								
Length of displacement (n =) Q115								
<1 year								
1-5 years								
> 5 years								

Gender-Based Violence

This section provides information on prevalence of physical and sexual violence during and post-conflict, intimate partner violence, GBV-related injuries, and help-seeking behaviors. The data from this section will help to assess the magnitude of the problem.

Outsider Violence

Table GBV-1: Demographic characteristics of women experiencing outsider physical and sexual violence during and post-conflict among women of reproductive age [country and year] (Q801, 805). {N = total surveyed}

Characteristic	During conflict physical violence % (Q801 A-D any = 1)	Post-conflict physical violence % (Q805 A-D any = 1)	During conflict sexual violence % (Q801 E-H any=1)	Post-conflict sexual violence % (Q805 E-H any =1)
Total (N =)				
Age (n =) Q105				
15-24				
25-34				
35-49				
Relationship status (n =) Q406				
Married, living together				
Married, not living together				
Not married, living with partner				
Not married, not living with partner				
Able to read (n =) Q111				
Read easily				
Read with difficulty or not at all				

**Table GBV-2: Type of outsider physical violence during and post-conflict [country and year]*
{Q801 A-D any=1; Q805 A-D any=1}.**

Type of violence	During conflict % women	Post-conflict % women
Physically hurt, such as slapped, hit, choked, beaten, or kicked		
Threatened with a weapon of any kind		
Shot or stabbed		
Detained against will		

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response

Table GBV-3: Type of outsider sexual violence during and post-conflict [country and year]*
 {N=Q801 E-H any=1, Q805 E-H any=1}.

Type of violence	During conflict % women	Post-conflict % women
Subjected to improper sexual comments		
Forced to remove or stripped of clothing		
Subjected to unwanted kissing or touching on sexual parts of body		
Forced or threatened with harm to make give or receive oral sex or have vaginal or anal sex		

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response

Perpetrators, frequency, and location of outsider violence incidents during and after conflict

Table GBV-4: Perpetrators of outsider physical violence during and post-conflict [country and year]*
 {N=Q803 A-D, Q807 A-D}.

Perpetrator	During conflict % women (Q801A-D any = 1)	Post-conflict % women (Q805A-D any = 1)
Military		
Paramilitary		
Police		
Jail or prison guard		
Doctor/medical person		
Religious worker		
Humanitarian relief worker		
Neighbor/community member		
Fellow refugee/IDP		
Other		

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

Table GBV-5: Perpetrators of outsider sexual violence during and post-conflict [country and year]*
{N = Q803E-H; Q807E-H}.

Perpetrator	During conflict % women (Q801E-H any = 1)	Post-conflict % women (Q805E-H any = 1)
Military		
Paramilitary		
Police		
Jail or prison guard		
Doctor/medical person		
Religious worker		
Humanitarian relief worker		
Neighbor/community member		
Fellow refugee/IDP		
Other		

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

Table GBV-6: Frequency of outsider physical violence by type of violence, during the conflict [country and year]
(Q802 A-D). {N = Q801A-D=1}

Type of violence	Once or twice %	Several times %	Many times %
Physically hurt, such as slapped, hit, choked, beaten, or kicked			
Threatened with a weapon of any kind			
Shot or stabbed			
Detained against will			

Table GBV-7: Frequency of outsider physical violence by type of violence, post-conflict [country and year]
(Q806 A-D). {N = Q805A-D=1}

Type of violence	Once or twice %	Several times %	Many times %
Physically hurt, such as slapped, hit, choked, beaten, or kicked			
Threatened with a weapon of any kind			
Shot or stabbed			
Detained against will			

Table GBV-8: Frequency of outsider sexual violence by type of violence, during the conflict [country and year] (Q802 E-H). {N = Q801E-H=1}

Type of violence	Once or twice %	Several times %	Many times %
Subjected to improper sexual comments			
Forced to remove or stripped of clothing			
Subjected to unwanted kissing or touching on sexual parts of body			
Forced or threatened with harm to make give or receive oral sex or have vaginal or anal sex			

Table GBV-9: Frequency of outsider sexual violence by type of violence, post-conflict [country and year] (Q806 E-H). {N = Q805E-H=1}

Type of violence	Once or twice %	Several times %	Many times %
Subjected to improper sexual comments			
Forced to remove or stripped of clothing			
Subjected to unwanted kissing or touching on sexual parts of body			
Forced or threatened with harm to make give or receive oral sex or have vaginal or anal sex			

Table GBV-10: Location of outsider physical violence during and post-conflict [country and year]* {N=Q804 A-D; Q808 A-D}.

Characteristic	During conflict % women (Q801A-D any = 1)	Post-conflict % women (Q805A-D any = 1)
Current location		
Any previous camp		
Home village/town		
Traveling by road/boat		

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

Table GBV-11: Location of outsider sexual violence during and post-conflict [country and year]* {N=Q804 E-H; Q808 E-H}.

Characteristic	During conflict % women (Q801E-H any = 1)	Post-conflict % women (Q805 E-H any = 1)
Current location		
Any previous camp		
Home village/town		
Traveling by road/boat		

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

Injuries and help-seeking behavior related to the conflict violence

Table GBV-12: Self-reported injuries and help-seeking behavior among women who had experienced outsider violence during or post-conflict [country and year]. {N=Q801A-I any = 1 OR Q805A-1 any=1}

Characteristic	% women
Total injury (N=) Q809	
Type of injury reported* (n=) Q810	
Cuts, punctures, bites	
Scratch, abrasion, bruises	
Sprains, dislocations	
Burns	
Penetrating injury, deep cuts, gashes	
Broken eardrum, eye injuries	
Fractures, broken bones	
Broken teeth	
Other	
Sought medical treatment for injuries (n=) Q811	

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

Table GBV-13: Reporting behavior of women experiencing outsider violence during and post-conflict [country and year] (Q812=C, D or E). {N= Q801A-I ANY=1 OR Q805A-I ANY =1}

Characteristic	% women
Total violence (N=) Q812A-F	
Person reported to* (n=) Q812A-F	
Family member	
Friend	
Doctor/other provider	
Police/military	
NGO worker	
Other	
Reporting to someone in authority (Q812C-E)	

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

Table GBV-14: Reporting violence to authority among women experiencing outsider violence during or post-conflict by demographic characteristics [country and year]. {N= Q801A-I any = 1 OR Q805A-1 any=1}

Characteristic	Reported outsider violence to authority % (Q812=C-E any=1)	Did NOT report outsider violence to authority % (Q812C-E all ≠1)
Total (N=)		
Age (n=) Q105		
15-24		
25-34		
35-49		
Relationship status (n=) Q406		
Married, living together		
Married, not living together		
Not married, living with partner		
Not married, not living with partner		
Able to read (n=) Q111		
Read easily		
Read with difficulty or not at all		
Displaced status (n=) Q113		
Not displaced		
Displaced		
Length of displacement (n=)		
< 1 year		
1-5 years		
> 5 years		

Table GBV-15: Reporting behavior for women experiencing outsider violence during and post-conflict by injury status [country and year]. {N= Q801A-I ANY=1 OR Q805A-I any =1}

Characteristic	Reported outsider violence to authority % (Q812=C-E any=1)	Did NOT report outsider violence to authority % (Q812C-E all ≠1)
Injured (Q809=1)		
Not injured (Q809 = 2)		

Table GBV-16: Main reasons given for not reporting incidence(s) of outsider violence [country and year] (Q813).*
{N= Q812A-F ALL ≠1}

Characteristic	% women
Did not know where to go	
No use/ would not do any good	
Embarrassed	
Afraid of more violence	
Afraid of causing problems in relationship	
Would not be believed/taken seriously	
Violence normal/no need to complain	
Thought she would be blamed	
Bring bad name to family	
Other	

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

Table GBV-17: Strategies that would be helpful in coping with outsider violence experiences [country and year] (Q814).*
{N= Q801A-I ANY=1 OR Q805A-I any =1}

Characteristic	% women
Support group for women	
Talking it over with friends	
Talking it over with family	
Assistance from NGO workers	
Legal advice/traditional justice	
Religious counseling	
Mental health counseling	
Medical assistance	
Trying to forget about it	
Other	

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and Family Violence

Prevalence and frequency of IPV

Table GBV-18: Types of violence toward women who have ever experienced intimate partner violence (IPV) among ever partnered women [country and year] (Q815).* {N= Q401=1}

Type of violence	% women
Forbid from participating in community activities	
Threatened with a weapon or himself	
Slapped, twisted arm, hit with fist, pushed, kicked, choked	
Threatened or forced to have sex	
Other	

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

Table GBV-19: Frequency of occurrence of intimate partner violence in past 12 months by type among currently partnered women [country and year] (Q816). {N= Q407 = 1 or 2 or 3}

Type of violence	Never %	Once or twice %	Several times %	Most of the time %
Forbid from participating in community activities				
Threatened with a weapon or himself				
Slapped, twisted arm, hit with fist, pushed, kicked, choked				
Threatened or forced to have sex				
Other				

Table GBV-20: Experiences of IPV in the last year among currently partnered women by demographic characteristics [country and year]. {N= Q407 = 1 or 2 or 3}

Characteristic	IPV in last year % (Q816 A-D any \neq 1)	No IPV in last year % (Q816 A-D all = 1)
Total (N =)		
Age (n =) Q105		
15-24		
25-34		
35-49		
Relationship status (n =) Q406		
Married, living together		
Married, not living together		
Not married, living with partner		
Not married, not living with partner		
Able to read (n =) Q111		
Read easily		
Read with difficulty or not at all		
Currently pregnant (n =) Q203		
Yes		
No		
Type of work of partner (n =) Q405		
Professional		
Semi-skilled		
Unskilled/manual		
Military/police		
Unemployed		
Other		
Displaced status (n =) Q113		
Not displaced		
Displaced		
Length of displacement (n =) Q115		
< 1 year		
1-5 years		
> 5 years		

Injuries and help-seeking behavior related to IPV

Table GBV-21: Self-reported injuries and help-seeking behavior of ever-partnered women who ever experienced IPV [country and year].
{N = Q815A-D any=1}

Characteristic	% women
Total injury (N =) Q819	
Types of injuries (n =) (Q820)*	
Cuts, punctures, bites	
Scratch, abrasion, bruises	
Sprains, dislocations	
Burns	
Penetrating injury, deep cuts, gashes	
Broken eardrum, eye injuries	
Fractures, broken bones	
Broken teeth	
Other	
Sought medical treatment for injuries (n =) Q821	

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

Table GBV-22: Reporting behavior of ever-partnered women who ever experienced IPV [country and year] (Q820A-F). {N = Q815A-D any=1}

Characteristic	% women
Told anyone about the violence (Q820A-F) Total (n =)	
Person reported to* (n =) Q820A-F	
Family member	
Friend	
Doctor/other provider	
Police/military	
NGO worker	
Other	
Reporting to someone in authority (Q820C-E)	

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

Table GBV-23: Demographic characteristics of ever-partnered women experiencing IPV by whether they report IPV to an authority [country and year].
{N Q815A-D any=1}

Characteristic	Reported IPV to an authority % (Q820C E any 1)	Did NOT report IPV to an authority % (Q820C E all ≠1)
Total (N =)		
Age (n =) Q105		
15-24		
25-34		
35-49		
Relationship status (n =) Q406		
Married, living together		
Married, not living together		
Not married, living with partner		
Not married, not living with partner		
Able to read (n =) Q111		
Read easily		
Read with difficulty or not at all		
Displaced status (n =) Q113		
Not displaced		
Displaced		
Length of displacement (n =) Q115		
< 1 year		
1-5 years		
> 5 years		

Table GBV-24: Reporting behavior by injury status among ever-partnered women who experienced IPV [country and year]. {N Q815A-D any=1}

Characteristic	Reported IPV to an authority % (Q820C-E any = 1)	Did not report IPV to authority % (Q820C-E all ≠ 1)
Injured Q817		
Not injured Q817		

Table GBV-25: Main reasons given for not reporting incidence(s) of IPV among ever-partnered women [country and year] (Q821).* {N = Q820A-F ALL ≠ 1}

Characteristic	% women
Did not know where to go	
No use/ would not do any good	
Embarrassed	
Afraid of more violence	
Afraid of causing problems in relationship	
Would not be believed/taken seriously	
Violence normal/no need to complain	
Thought she would be blamed	
Bring bad name to family	
Other	

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

Table GBV-26: Strategies that would be helpful in coping with IPV among ever-partnered women [country and year] (Q822).* {N = Q815A-D any=1}

Characteristic	% women
Support group for women	
Talking it over with friends	
Talking it over with family	
Assistance from NGO workers	
Legal advice/traditional justice	
Religious counseling	
Mental health counseling	
Medical assistance	
Trying to forget about it	
Other	

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

Table GBV-27: IPV in the past year by current decision making control [country and year]. {N = Total surveyed}

Characteristic	IPV in past year % (Q816 A-D any = 1)	No IPV in past year % (Q816 A-E all ≠ 1)
Makes family decisions solely or jointly (Q103 A, D and E = 1 or 3 or 5)		
Does not make family decisions solely or jointly (Q103 A, D and E = 2 or 4)		

Prevalence of family violence

Table GBV-28: Perpetrators of family violence in the past year (Q824).* {N = Q823=1}

Characteristic	% women
Mother	
Father	
Mother-in-law	
Father-in-law	
Other female relative	
Other male relative	
Other	

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

Table GBV-29: Experiences of physical violence by other family members in the past year by demographic characteristics [country and year] (Q823). {N = total surveyed}

Characteristic	Physical violence by family members % (Q823 = 1)	No physical violence by family members % (Q823 ≠ 1)
Total (N =)		
Age (n =) Q105		
15-24		
25-34		
35-49		
Relationship status (n =) Q406		
Married, living together		
Married, not living together		
Not married, living with partner		
Not married, not living with partner		
Able to read (n =) Q111		
Read easily		
Read with difficulty or not at all		
Displaced status (n =) Q113		
Not displaced		
Displaced		
Length of displacement (n =)		
< 1 year		
1-5 years		
> 5 years		
Currently pregnant (n =) Q203		
Yes		
No		

Table GBV-30: Thoughts of ending life in past 4 weeks among women who ever experienced IPV [country and year]. {N = total surveyed}

Characteristic	IPV % (n) (Q815 any = 1)	No IPV % (n) (Q815 any ≠ 1)
Thoughts of ending life in past 4 weeks (n=) Q1001q		
No thoughts of ending life in past 4 weeks (n=) Q1001q		

Table GBV-31: Ever attempted to take life among women who ever experienced GBV [country and year]. {N = total surveyed}

Characteristic	GBV % (Q801 any = 1 OR Q805 any = 1 OR Q815 any = 1 OR Q823 = 1)	No GBV % (Q801 any ≠ 1 AND Q805 any ≠ 1 AND Q815 any ≠ 1 AND Q823 ≠ 1)
Ever attempted to take life (n=) Q1003		
Never attempted to take life (n=) Q1003		

Female Genital Cutting

This section provides information on prevalence of female genital cutting (FGC) in your current location and perceptions and attitudes regarding FGC.

Prevalence of FGC

Table FGC-1: Demographic characteristics of respondents who ever had their genitals cut [country and year] (Q902). {N= Q902=1}

Characteristic	% women
Total (N=)	
Age (n=) Q105	
15-24	
25-34	
35-49	
Ethnic Group (n=) Q107	
Group A	
Group B	
Group C	
Group D	
Group E	
Religion (n=) Q106	
Religion A	
Religion B	
Religion C	
Religion D	
Religion E	

Table FGC-2: Details of genital cutting of the respondent [year and country]. {N= Q902=1}

Characteristic	% women
Total (N=)	
Age when genitals cut (n=) Q904	
<1	
1-4	
5-10	
>10	
Mean age when genitals cut (n=) Q904	
Had genital area sewn closed (n=) Q903	
Yes	
No	

Prevalence of FGC among youngest daughter

Table FGC-3: Demographic characteristics of the mother whose youngest daughter had her genitals cut in the current setting [country and year].

{N = 907 = 1 AND Q912 = 1}

Characteristic	% women
Total (N =)	
Age (n =) Q105	
15-24	
25-34	
35-49	
Ethnic Group (n =) Q107	
Group A	
Group B	
Group C	
Group D	
Group E	
Religion (n =) Q106	
Religion A	
Religion B	
Religion C	
Religion D	
Religion E	
Highest grade completed (n =) Q110	
1-4	
5-8	
9-12	
Technical/vocational	
University	
Able to read (n =) Q111	
Read easily	
Read with difficulty or not at all	
Displaced status (n =) Q113	
Not displaced	
Displaced	
Length of displacement (n =) Q115	
< 1 year	
1-5 years	
> 5 years	

Table FGC-4: Details of genital cutting of the youngest daughter that occurred in the current setting [country and year]. {N = 907 = 1 AND Q912 = 1}

Characteristic	% daughter
Total (N =)	
Age when genitals cut (n =) Q910	
< 1	
1-5	
5-10	
> 10	
Mean age when genitals cut (n =) Q910	
Had genital area sewn closed (n =) Q909	
Yes	
No	
Person who performed FGC (n =) Q911	
Traditional circumciser	
Traditional birth attendant	
Doctor	
Trained nurse/midwife	
Other	

Future intent of FGC and attitudes towards FGC

Table FGC-5: Demographic characteristics of mothers whose youngest daughter's genitals are not cut, by intention to cut in the future [country and year] (Q908). {N= Q907=2}

Characteristic	Intend to cut % (Q908=1)	Do not intend to cut % (Q908=2)	Don't know % (Q908=3)
Total (N=)			
Age (n=) Q105			
15-24			
25-34			
35-49			
Ethnic Group (n=) Q107			
Group A			
Group B			
Group C			
Group D			
Group E			
Religion (n=) Q106			
Religion A			
Religion B			
Religion C			
Religion D			
Religion E			
Highest grade completed (n=) Q110			
1-4			
5-8			
9-12			
Technical/vocational			
University			
Able to read (n=) Q111			
Read easily			
Read with difficulty or not at all			
Displaced status (n=) Q113			
Not displaced			
Displaced			
Length of displacement (n=) Q115			
< 1 year			
1-5 years			
> 5 years			

Table FGC-6: Perceived benefits of having genitals cut among women who ever heard of FGC [country and year] (Q913).* {N= Q901 = 1}

Characteristic	% of women
No benefits	
Cleanliness/hygiene	
Social acceptance	
Better marriage prospects	
Preserve virginity/prevent premarital sex	
More sexual pleasure for the man	
Religious approval	
Other	

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

Table FGC-7: Perceived benefits of NOT having genitals cut among women who ever heard of FGC [country and year] (Q914).* {N= 901=1}

Characteristic	% of women
No benefits	
Fewer medical problems	
Avoiding pain	
More sexual pleasure for woman	
More sexual pleasure for man	
Follows religion	
Other	

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

Table FGC-8: Attitudes and beliefs about FGC among women who have ever heard of FGC [country and year]. {N= Q901 = 1}

Attitudes and beliefs	% of women
Prevents a girls from having sex before marriage (Q915=1)	
FGC is required by religion (Q916=1)	
Practice should be continued (Q917=1)	
Men want practice of FGC to continue (Q918=1)	

Table FGC-9: Demographic characteristics by respondent's attitudes regarding whether FGC should be continued or discontinued among women who have ever heard of FGC [country and year] (Q917). {N= 901=1}

Characteristics	Should be continued % (Q917=1)	Should be discontinued % (Q917=2)	Don't know % (Q917=3)
Total (N=)			
Age (n=) Q105			
15-24			
25-34			
35-49			
Ethnic Group (n=) Q107			
Group A			
Group B			
Group C			
Group D			
Group E			
Religion (n=) Q106			
Religion A			
Religion B			
Religion C			
Religion D			
Religion E			
Highest grade completed (n=) Q110			
1-4			
5-8			
9-12			
Technical/vocational			
University			
Able to read (n=) Q111			
Read easily			
Read with difficulty or not at all			
Displaced status (n=) Q113			
Not displaced			
Displaced			
Length of displacement (n=)			
< 1 year			
1-5 years			
> 5 years			

EMOTIONAL HEALTH

This section provides information on emotional distress issues and general health status. This section will assess the need for mental and other health-related services.

Table EH-1: Emotional distress among all women [country and year] (Q1001).* {N= total surveyed}

Problems	% of women
Headaches	
Appetite poor	
Sleep badly	
Easily frightened	
Hands shake	
Nervous, tense, or worried	
Digestion poor	
Trouble thinking clearly	
Unhappy	
Cry more than usual	
Difficult to enjoy daily activities	
Difficult to make decisions	
Daily work suffering	
Unable to play a useful part in life	
Lost interest in things	
Feel that you are a worthless person	
Thoughts of ending life	
Tired all the time	
Uncomfortable feelings in your stomach	
Easily tired	

* Percentages may add up to greater than 100% as respondent may give more than 1 response.

Table EH-2: Demographic characteristics of women who ever thought of ending life in past 4 weeks and ever tried to take life [country and year]. {N= total surveyed}

Characteristic	Thought of ever ending life in past 4 weeks (Q1001q=1) %	Ever tried to take life (Q1003=1) %
Total (N=)		
Age (n=) Q105		
15-24		
25-34		
35-49		
Relationship status (n=) Q406		
Married, living together		
Married, not living together		
Not married, living with partner		
Not married, not living with partner		
Able to read (n=) Q111		
Read easily		
Read with difficulty or not at all		
Displaced status (n=) Q113		
Not displaced		
Displaced		
Length of displacement (n=) Q115		
< 1 year		
1-5 years		
> 5 years		

Table EH-3: Most important health problems for women in the community as reported by respondent [country and year] (Q1004). {N= total surveyed}

Health Problem	% of women
Pregnancy-related problems	
Vaginal infections	
Respiratory infections	
Diarrhea	
Malaria	
Violence with family	
Feelings of sadness or hopelessness	
Headaches/backaches/muscle aches	
Other	